

THE CELEBRATED
BLATZ
MILWAUKEE
BEER
In casks of 10 dozen
Pints, \$28.00
Sole Agents:
H. PRICE & CO.,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

GRAND PRIX PARIS
The Highest Possible Award.
**JOSEPH
GILLOTT'S
PENS.**
Of highest Quality, and having
Greatest Durability are there-
fore CHEAPEST.
The Only Awaie Chicago, 1893
[a282]

No. 14,736 號六十三百七千四第 日九十二月五年十三緒光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 1st, 1905. 六拜禮 號壹月七年五零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

BLEND
**VERY OLD LIQUEUR
SCOTCH
WHISKY.**
**A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.**
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
[a1342]

**CUTLER, PALMER
& CO.'S**
"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY
A Blend
of Selected
Distillations of the
Finest Scotch Whiskies.
\$10.50 Per Case.
Apply to
SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong. [a65]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
\$4.50 per Cask 375 lbs. net ex Factory.
\$2.70 per bag 250 lbs. net ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1905. [a1412]

**A. LING & CO.,
FURNITURE STORE.**
**PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY
WARE, &c., &c. and FOOCHOW
LACQUERED WARE.**
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [222]

COLD STORAGE.
THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, Ltd.
have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Cold
Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will
be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday
excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods.
WM. FARLANE, Manager.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. [55]

DAVID COOPER & SONS
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPULING
ARNHOLD, KARRER & CO.
Sole Agents

**THE AMERICAN SYSTEM
OF
DENTISTRY**
Dr. M. H. CHAUN.
37, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1904. [61]

RUINART PERE & FILS, REIMS.
Established 1719.
**CHAMPAGNE REIMS AND
SHIPPERS**
Ship only the Finest Quality
Extra Dry (Green Seal)
LAUTE, WEGENER & CO.,
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1905. [1221]

**AUTOMATIC MAUSER
PISTOLS.**
CALIBRE 7.63 mm.
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1900. [53]

VICTORIA HOTEL.
SHAMSHIN-CANTON.
On the British Concession.

MACAO HOTEL.
MACAO, CHINA.
In the Centre of the Praya Grande.

Both Hotels under experienced European
Management.

Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents
and Tourists.

WM. FARMER.
Proprietor.
[a1947]

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
**WINE AND SPIRIT
MERCHANTS.**
15, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Telephone No. 76.
ESTABLISHED 1864.
Hongkong, 7th June, 1905. [a37]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT
OF
LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.
BRANDY * * * * \$22.50
" * * * * 20.00
" * * * * 16.75
WHISKY, PALL MALL - 20.00
" JOHN WALKER - 12.50
" C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL
BLEND - 10.50
PORT WINE, INVALIDS - 20.00
" DOURO - 13.75
SHERRY, AMOROSO - 20.00
" LA TOBEE - 16.00
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M. - 40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO
SIEMSEN & CO.,
HONGKONG AGENTS. [a34]

**THE
LAHMEYER ELECTRICAL CO., LD.**
LONDON
AND
ELECTRIZITAETS ACTIEN GESELLSCHAFT FORM.
W. LAHMEYER & CO., FRANKFURT A/M.
FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION
Apply to—
SIEMSEN & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA. [a54]

PHOTO SUPPLIES
DEVELOPING
AND PRINTING
GOOD WORK,
PROMPT
RETURN
UNDERTAKEN.

UP-TO-DATE DARK ROOM
FITTED WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FAN
AT THE DISPOSAL OF AMATEURS
LONG, HING & CO.,
PHOTO GOODS STORE,
17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Premises formerly occupied by Mr. F. BUNCK, Silk Lace Manufacturer.
NEXT DOOR to our former Address.
Hongkong, 15th August, 1904. [a39]

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS
CURE INDIGESTION AND ALL STOMACH AND
BOWEL TROUBLES.
SHERRELLS FORD, N. C.
July 3, 1903.
W. H. COMSTOCK CO.
Gentlemen: I have used Dr. Morse's INDIAN ROOT PILLS for a case of dyspepsia
and indigestion of long standing, and about three-fourths of a box completely cured the trouble
after several other popular remedies failed. I consider them worth their weight in gold.
Very truly,
D. E. WILSON.

WATKINS, LIMITED,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
AND
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
(Crown Brand).
APOTHECARIES HALL, HONGKONG. [a31]

PEERLESS SCOTS WHISKIES
HAIG & HAIG, LD., DISTILLERS SINCE 1679.
3 Star, SPECIAL—The Finest of all "Jug" WHISKIES at ... \$18.00
5 Star, SPECIAL—Exquisite, best in the World for Club or Private use at ... \$22.00
Stop drinking rank, Smoky Stuff, because "it comes through the SOLE."
Try HAIG & HAIG'S WHISKIES; pure, mellow matured, non-smoky, delicate flavor.
Once tried, preferred to all others. Sole Agents for Hongkong.
1238
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

JOHN ROBERTS & COMPANY, LTD.
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS.
BOMBAY.
Under take to Supply a First-class full size Billiard Table, design No. 1, to following Specification, viz: on Eight Massive turned Legs, raised panels to Knees, Carved Brackets, Screwed Mouldings, double bolted, best Welsh Slate Bed, extra heavy solid cushion rails fitted with our new low set Express Cushions, patent invariable Pocket Plates, best Whipcord Pockets, Six Chalk Cups, Superfine West of England Cloth, and patent adjusting toes with lever for leveling complete with the following accessories:—
12 Selected Ash Cues
1 Butt Rest with Patent Brass Head.
1 Billiard Rest with Patent Brass Head.
1 Long Butt.
1 Mid Butt.
1 Billiard Marking Board.
1 Dust Cover for Table.
Straightedge and 4 Circle.
1 Best Spirit Level.
1 Smoothing Iron with Shoe.
1 Wall Cue Rack.
1 Wall Butt Rack.
1 Set Billiard Balls, Framed.
1 Best Billiard Brush.
1 Set "Crystalate" or "Bonsoline" Bill. Balls.
1 Box Best Cue Tips, Assorted.
1 Cue Tip Fastener with File.
1 Bottle Cue Cement.
1 Box Silk Spots.
2 Dozen Best White Chalk.
Packed and delivered free on Board Hongkong or Shanghai Harbour for the sum of Rs. 1,400 nett.
Illustrated price list giving prices and particulars of everything pertaining to billiards can be had on application from the Offices of this paper.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1904. [871-1]

A. TACK & CO.,
26, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
FURNITURE, CROCKERY, GLASS & PLATED WARE.
JUST RECEIVED a large and select assortment of PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS, consisting of Eastman's Kodaks and Films, 11x14 Plates and Paper, Johnson's Chemicals, and cheap Magazine Cameras. Prices considerably reduced. [46]

W. BREWER & CO.
23 and 24, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Year Book of Photography ... \$0.80
Brassie's Naval Annual, 1905 ... 13.00
Rueda in Revolution, by Paris ... 4.70
In Old New York ... 0.80
Polo Past and Present, by Dale ... 10.50
Loter Poops into Parliament, by H. W. Lucy ... 6.50
Pontifex Book on Bridge ... 4.50
Academy Pictures, Etc. 1, 2, 3, at 0.30 each
Carter's Outcasts and Three of them ... 0.90
The Danger Line, by Lawrence Lynch ... 1.75
Seth of the Cross, by Curlander ... 1.75
The Conscience of a King, by Gunter ... 1.75
Smoking Flax, by Hooking ... 1.75
Wasson and Sothorn's Marine Engineer-ing ... 2.70
Sothern's Verbal Notes and Sketches ... 4.50
The Russian Navy in the Russo-Japanese War, by Captain Kado ... 1.75
Doctor Slick, by Barand ... 1.75

CHUN SENG.
No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. LATE OF 51, MAIN STREET, YOKOHAMA.
DRAPER & TAILOR, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, & GENERAL OUTFITTER.
ALL NEW GOODS IN STOCK.
A Trial Solicited. Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Inspection Invited.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1905. [a1399]

KOWLOON HOTEL.
KOWLOON.
DELIGHTFUL SITUATION. UNEXCELLED RESORT FOR TRAVELLERS AND RESIDENTS.
BILLIARDS AND BOWLING. LAWN AND GARDENS.
JAS. W. OSBORNE, PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER. [138]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
PIANO DEPARTMENT.
ESTABLISHED 55 YEARS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., in order to meet an increasing demand for a REALLY GOOD and RELIABLE PIANO of English manufacture at a MODERATE PRICE, have entered into a contract with a leading Maker to supply them with such an instrument.
THE PIANO HAS BEEN SPECIALLY MADE TO WITHSTAND THIS CLIMATE and according to LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.'s design and suggestions it has the appearance and tone of an instrument worth double its value; has extended full metal frame, trichord, best check action; all bolts, studs &c., are rivetted and sewn and also "poisoned" against insects.
First shipment has now arrived in Ebonized, Mahogany, Dark Oak and Fumed Oak cases.
PRICES \$390 \$425 \$450
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1905. [a36]

SIEN TING.
SURGEON-DENTIST.
No. 10, DAGUILAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1903.

ROBERT CRAWFORD'S
C. C. C. WHISKY.
Price ... \$10 Per Dozen.
Sole Agent:—
KWAN TYE.
110, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1905. [969]

**THE
KING OF SCOTCH
WHISKIES**
KING EDWARD VII.
LIQUEUR GOLD LABEL.
\$21.00 Per Dozen.
KING EDWARD VII.
SPECIAL WHITE LABEL.
\$15.50 Per Dozen.
Sole Agents:
H. PRICE & CO.,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

INSURANCE
THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE
(ESTABLISHED 1825.)
Over
£22,000,000
Paid in Claims.
THE Standard is the only British Life Office having a Local Board of Directors in the Far East with full powers to accept Proposals, pay Surrenders and Claims on the spot without reference home.
The Oldest and Cheapest Company in the East.
DODWELL & CO., LD.,
Agents.
[a1582-2]

HOTELS
HONGKONG HOTEL
FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
Dining accommodation for 800 persons.
131 Bedrooms.
Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel residents.
Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor.
Electric Lighting and Fans.
Every Comfort.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
Ladies' Cloak Rooms.
Matron in attendance.
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.
A. F. DAVIES,
Acting Manager.
KING EDWARD HOTEL.
A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the—
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1902. [a1061]

CONNAUGHT HOTEL.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL Situated near the Banks and Principal Offices.
Excellent Cuisine and Wines.
Large and lofty Rooms, Elegantly Furnished.
Hydraulic Elevator, hot and cold water throughout.
Special Rates for Tourists.
Launch Service for Guests.
For Terms, apply to the—
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a48]

**CARLTON HOUSE
HOTELS.**
No. 8 & 10, ICE HOUSE ROAD.
THESE premises, formerly known as the Club Entrance and the Waverley Hotel have been thoroughly renovated and furnished in excellent style as Private Family Hotels.
Cool Rooms, Comfort of Residents, and the Cuisine a specialty.
Apply to—
THE MANAGER.
Hongkong, 7th October, 1904. [94]

"BOA VISTA"
(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH CHINA)
MACAO

HAS been re-opened under European management and most strict supervision as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place. All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of a few days rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers paying a visit to the historical and picturesque colony of Macao.
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong. One steamer (ss. Heungshan), daily to and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from Canton, give easy communication with both these centres.
Cable Address: "BOA VISTA."
For Terms, apply
[a241] THE MANAGER.

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

AERATED
WATER
MANUFACTURERSTHE WATER used is THE PUREST
that can be obtained, and is skillfully filtered
on the most scientific principles.THE MACHINERY employed is of the
latest design and most approved type.THE BEST INGREDIENTS only are
used.GUARANTEEING
ABSOLUTE
PURITY.ENGLISH
EXPERTSManage our Factories, and their practical
knowledge and constant supervision enables us
to produce waters of unrivalled excellence and
purity.A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.Chemists by Appointment to H.E. the
Governor.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

Only communications relating to the news columns
should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and ad-
dresses with communications addressed to the Editor,
not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on
one side of the paper only.No anonymously signed communications that have
already appeared in other papers will be inserted.
Orders for extra copies of *Daily Press* should be
sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that
hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.
Telegraphic Address: Press. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed.
Editor's

P.O. Box, 83, Telephone No. 12

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VOGES ROAD, CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 1st, 1905.

MANY, or at any rate, a considerable few
of the investors of the China coast and in
this Colony distrust local companies as
permanent investments, the idea being that
there are "wheels within wheels" in
numerous cases that do not turn to the
advantage of bona-fide investors. Some
concerns that share in this feeling are to all
appearances of a standing to offer security
of the "gilt-edged" variety. Their position
and prospects cannot easily be impugned,
and they often pay dividends with which
the returns that satisfy European investors
cannot be compared. The distrust is by
no means logically distributed. Some
businesses that would not attract a really
cautious investor are quite popular; others,
with which it is difficult to find fault, are
eschewed by those with capital to employ.
The popular impression seems to be that
there is far too much Stock Exchange
gambling to make the local share markets
a safe field for investment; and that only
those who are, as the slang expression goes,
"in the know," can hope to profit by
dealing in these securities. The ordinary
investor, whose object is to retain his
capital in some safe concern while draw-
ing a regular and reasonable return,
is told that at any moment his good
dividends are liable to be set off by
alarming depreciations of the value of his
shares. We must certainly admit that
these violent fluctuations do occur, with
some frequency; and that there is often
no apparent relation between the actual
profits or working of a company and the
rates at which its shares may be from time
to time quoted. To mention, without any
implication, some recent occurrences of the

kind, there was what the sharebrokers
described as "the awful slump" in Indo-
Chinas. There was also the recent case
of the High-level Tramways, for buying
shares in which a bona-fide investor would
not have been considered unwise twelve
months ago, but who would now be facing
a very apparent hole in his capital. There
is the case of S. C. Farham Boyd and Co.,
Ltd., perhaps more typical than those we
have mentioned. That, as a shareholder
has recently pointed out, is Shanghai's
biggest industry, "the most important
British interest on the Yangtze," and
everyone will agree with him that "it
ought to be a gilt-edged security yielding
regular returns to genuine investors." Yet
no genuine investor who bought shares at
three hundred tins can have his trust in
Far Eastern undertakings strengthened by
the present value of his holding. In that
case it seems to be admitted that the
business is in the hands of a company
of men with mixed motives, a number
of what the Chairman has called "the
speculative element." In trying to hold
the balance even between these two oppos-
ing forces, the directorate seems to have
fallen between two stools. At least, this is
one impression we derive after wading
through the recent maze of argument at the
northern port. Apparently genuine in-
vestors are in the majority, as the Chair-
man has stated that about two-thirds of
the original shareholders have never changed
their holdings, unless to increase them. If
this be the case, it may be that it is "the
speculative element" which is raising all
the pother. To us, it looks very much like
that; but so many extraordinary allegations
have been made that we do not care to ex-
press an opinion with any show of confidence.
The broad fact remains that there is a
growing prejudice against Far Eastern
industrial investments, and such disputes
are not likely to combat that prejudice, nor
to establish the reputation of any of the
companies so afflicted. Many ex-Colonials
and settlers who have retired to a well-
earned rest at Home have left a bulk of
their savings invested in the Far East,
attracted by the more favourable returns
made. Should these, and other non-
gambling investors, begin to fight shy of
local industrial undertakings, it would be
a bad day for business enterprise. Fluctuations
in values caused by rising
and falling exchange do not alarm them,
for the two work almost automatically
together, a fall in the value of the dollar
usually being accompanied by a rise in the
prices of stock. The latter adjust them-
selves. But if violent fluctuations grow
more common, and it becomes known that
Stock Exchange gambling is really the
secret of it all, there will be inevitable
wide-reaching results of truly deplorable
nature. It is much better all round to have
steadier values and normal returns than the
bloated and unhealthy profits that are
brought about sometimes apparently without
sufficient cause. One Far Eastern feature
which sometimes strikes us as peculiar
is that there should be such apparent
unanimity and satisfaction in shareholders'
meetings; and almost simultaneously such
torrents of virulent and anonymous criticism
in the correspondence columns of the Press.
The desiderata appear to be, directors who
are like CHERIE's wife, above suspicion;
shareholders who, however many baskets
their eggs may be in, will keep their eye
on the baskets, and have the courage to
sound an alarm when anything suspicious
approaches; and, lastly, and by no means
easy, some restraint upon the increasing
number of the frequenters of the "Bialto."
The jest is melancholy, and the slang
objectionable, but the obvious reflection is
that too many brokers mean too many
"broke."

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described as "the awful slump" in Indo-
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number of the frequenters of the "Bialto."
The jest is melancholy, and the slang
objectionable, but the obvious reflection is
that too many brokers mean too many
"broke."

Of two plague cases reported yesterday, one
was fatal. The number now stands at 195.
Four old coolie women were yesterday fined
\$1 each by Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police
Court for removing dirt from the side of
Belcher Street.
The funeral of the late Constable Harding
took place yesterday afternoon, when as many
police as could be spared followed his remains
to the cemetery. Owing to his death, the police
parade which was to have taken place yesterday,
was postponed for a week.
In connection with the Chinese Engineering
and Mining Co., Ltd.'s interim dividend of 5 per
cent. for the year ending February, 1905, the
N. C. Daily News says it is expected that a
final dividend of at least an equal amount will
be declared before long. It will be seen that
holders of bearer coupons can collect their
dividend, 1s. per share, at once, while the
warrants for the holders of registered shares
are expected in China in about a month's time.

The third meeting of the Hongkong Gym-
nastic Club is announced to take place on Sat-
urday the 15th inst. The programme is adver-
tised on page 4. Entries close on Saturday next.

Professor William Douglas Cox, Foreign
Instructor in the First Higher School, Tokyo,
is dead, after twenty-nine years in the Japanese
Government's service. According to the N. C.
Daily News telegram, he was buried on June
25th.

Mr. Herbert Price announces that his
interest and responsibility in the firm of Messrs.
H. Price & Co. wine and spirit merchants,
ceases from to-day. The public are also notified
that the new proprietor will carry on the
business at the same address and in the same
manner.

In quoting from Admiral Togo's official
report of the Battle of Tsushima, we were
struck by the opening, which began "By the
help of God." We have since seen a translation
by the *Japan Chronicle*, which we think likely
to be correct. It makes the gallant admiral
begin, "With the grace of the Heavenly aid
the Gods."

"A hawk of swiftness from the city of
Canton paid his first visit to Hongkong a few
days ago, since when he has never tired of riding
on the wonderful electric trams. When
opposite the Naval Canton yesterday, he
attempted to jump off before the tram had
stopped. He was taken to hospital with a nasty
scalp wound and a fractured arm.

The reserved decision in the case of Wong
Ho Cheong, the "confidence" man and
"magician," who stood indicted on two
charges of obtaining money by false pretences
was delivered by Mr. J. N. Orme at the Police
Court yesterday. On the two counts his
Worship sentenced the defendant to six
months' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

Dr. Barbet, Vice-Consul-General for America
at Shanghai, left for his home in Maryland
on June 24th. Dr. Barbet has been in China for
about forty-five years, most of which were
spent in Ningpo as a missionary. Later he
entered the American Consular Service, taking
charge of the Land Department, where his
knowledge of Chinese stood him in good stead.

A seaman in the hold of a launch at Yau-mai
was passing ashes up in a basket which another
of the crew was unlawfully dumping into the
harbour, when the police pinnace, with Constable
Barry aboard, came alongside. As soon as the
seaman on deck noticed the police launch, he
jumped overboard and swam ashore. The
constable then got on board, and the man at
work showed signs of surprise and alarm. The
one who was taken in charge, and appeared
before Mr. G. N. Orme at the Police Court
yesterday, was fined \$20.

By kind permission of Colonel W. G. B.
Western, C.B., and Officers, the Band of the
Second Battalion "The Queen's Own" (Royal
West Kent Regiment), will play the following
programme of music during dinner, at the
Hongkong Hotel, this (Saturday) evening.
March..... "Forward Volunteers"..... Gunther
Overture..... "Le Domino Noir"..... Aubert
Valse..... "La Sereuse"..... Jaxone
Selection from "Le Mariage de Figaro"..... Strauss
Gavotte..... "La Reine"..... Melville
Song (Cornet Solo) "The Lost Chord"..... Sullivan
Selection from "Cavalleria Rusticana"..... Mascagni
God save the King

MENU.—Hors D'œuvre—Campes a la Win-
dser. Soup—Moor Turtle Soup. Fish—Smoked
Fish and Butter Sauce. Entrée—Rabbit a la
Francaise, Stewed Steak a l'Anglaise, Sweetbread
Patties. Curry—Kebab Curry. Joints, &c.—
Roast Australian Lamb and Mint Sauce, Roast
Turkey and Sausage, Boiled Bacon and Cabbage,
Cold Veal and Ham Pie and Cucumber and Onion
Salad. Sweets—Tapioca and Apple Pudding,
Coffee Ice Cream and Gelatina. Appointed Table,
Tipple Cakes. Dessert—Coffee—Fruits.

EUROPEAN MASTER AND
CHINESE "BOY."

A TYPICAL INCIDENT.
Carl Heuser, of No. 3 Mosque Terrace, was
charged with assault before Mr. G. N. Orme at
the Police Court yesterday by his house boy.
Defendant had taken out a cross summons
against the boy for disobeying the lawful com-
mands of his master.

Carl Heuser stated that on the 24th instant
he went out on a bathing picnic. When he
returned home that night he found that there
was no towel in his room. On calling the
boy to get one, he appeared to be very angry at
being awakened, and began to throw things
about the room. Defendant then slipped his
face

The boy's story was that on the afternoon of
the 24th instant he went out for a walk, but
feeling unwell, returned home and went to bed.
His master dined elsewhere that night return-
ing home about 12.30 a.m. When his master
called him, he got up and took in his basket.
His master accused him of being lazy, and
struck him before he could explain that he was
unwell.

His Worship cautioned and discharged the
boy, also the master, considering there had been
some provocation, but advised him to be careful
in dealing with his employees in future.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. *Delightshire* left Singapore on
Thursday the 29th June, and is due here on
the 5th July.

The H.A.L. str. *Spezia*, from Hamburg, left
Singapore for this port on the 29th June, p.m.,
and may be expected here on the 5th July, p.m.
The O.S.S. & C.M. str. *Stentor* left Singapore
yesterday at noon, and is due here on the 5th
July.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.]

THE "SAMSON" CASE.

VERDICT FOR THE RUSSIAN AGENT.

SHANGHAI, 30th June.

Mr. Justice de Sausmarez gave
judgment to-day in the Supreme Court,
in the suit to decide the ownership of
the tug-boat *Samson*.

The judgment awards M. Pavlov
Tls. 19,000, less certain expenses;
and values the *Samson* at Tls. 60,000.
It also allows Tls. 41,000 to be paid
on account of the steamer *Edendale*,
the purchase of which was cancelled
by "Baron" Ward.

The following were the questions left with
the jury by his Lordship, and the answers
returned to them:—

1.—Was the purchase of the *Samson* part of
the scheme of which the purchase of the *Eden-
dale* and the hospital ship fittings and medical
comforts formed part, or was it effected in con-
nection with Mr. Barleigh's and the defendant's
war correspondence?

2.—Did the plaintiff purchase the *Samson*?
If so was it on his own behalf or on behalf
of the Russian Government?—On behalf of the
Russian Government.

3.—With whom did the defendant deal, with
the Russian Government or with the plaintiff?
—With the plaintiff as the agent of the Russian
Government.

4.—Was defendant's remuneration fixed at
any and what sum?—There is not sufficient
evidence to show that any sum was fixed.

5.—Had the defendant authority to sell the
Samson?—No.

6.—Had the defendant authority to purchase
the *Edendale*?—Yes.

7.—Had the defendant authority to cancel
the purchase of the *Edendale*? Was the sum of
Tls. 30,000 paid to Kristensen and was this
a proper sum?—Yes. The sum of Tls.
40,000 was paid, but we are unable to decide
whether this is a proper sum.

8.—Had the defendant authority to purchase
the medical stores and comforts?—Yes.

The jury also found that the sum of Tls.
40,000 (referred to in question 7) was deducted
out of the sale price of the *Samson* when resold
to the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co.

THE HORRORS IN RUSSIA.

REBELS BOMBARDING

ODESSA.

LONDON, 30th June.

The rebels are bombarding Odessa.
Thousands have been killed and
wounded.

The crew of the transport *Vescha*
have joined the mutineers.

At Libau, also, the sailors have
revolted; and the loyalty of the troops
is doubtful.

THE "ST. KILDA" AFFAIR.

LONDON, 30th June.

The Russian Government informs
Great Britain that it has referred the
case of the *St. Kilda* to the Prize
Court for special enquiry.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

LONDON, 30th June.

The Franco-German situation has
improved, and the fear of diplomatic
rupture is abating.

SIR FRANCIS TAYLOR

PIGGOTT.

LONDON, 30th June.

His Majesty has conferred Knight-
hood upon the Chief Justice at Hong-
kong, now Sir Francis Taylor Piggott.

PRINCE ARISUGAWA

HONOURED.

Prince Arisugawa of Japan has been
made a G.C.B.

REAR-ADMIRAL ATKINSON-

WILLES, K.C.B.

LONDON, 30th June.

Rear-admiral George Lambert
Atkinson-Willes, Commander-in-chief,
East Indies, has been made a K.C.B.

MR. ARRATOON SETH, I.S.O.

LONDON, 30th June.

Mr. Arratoon Seth, Registrar of
the Hongkong Supreme Court, has
been awarded the Imperial Service
Order.

CONSUL AT CANTON ALSO
HONOURED.

LONDON, 30th June.

Mr. B. C. G. Scott, H.B.M.
Consul General at Canton, has also
been awarded the I. S. O.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

PRINCE ARISUGAWA IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, 29th June.

At Buckingham Palace, the King conducted
the Princess Arisugawa to dinner, and Prince
Arisugawa conducted the Queen. No speeches
were made. The guests included the Duke and
Duchess of Connaught, Lord Lansdowne, Lord
Rosbery, Earl Spencer, Mr. Balfour, Viscount
Hayashi and the Secretary of the Legation.
A concert followed the dinner. The Duke of
Connaught yesterday conferred the Grand Cross
of the Order of the Bath on Prince Arisugawa.

The *Times* in an article welcoming Prince
Arisugawa, says that no news could be more
welcome to the British than an extension of
the alliance. Prince Arisugawa has authorized
a statement that he is greatly enjoying his
visit, and that he is highly gratified with the
welcome extended to him on all sides. In the
afternoon, the Prince visited the Admiralty;
and in the evening was present at a party
given at the Legation by Viscount Hayashi.

FRANCE, GERMANY, AND MOROCCO.

LONDON, 29th June.

Prince von Radolin has presented Germany's
reply to the French note. It is understood
that the reply insists on the necessity for a
Congress, it considers the previous discussion
on the scope of the Congress unnecessary; but
the general tenor is so amiable that it appears
to facilitate the purely formal concessions to
which Germany appears to attach value, and
makes it difficult for France to refuse the Con-
ference, especially as her exceptional position
on the Morocco frontier is fully acknowledged.

The prohibition to transmit arms, which has
already placed the Sultan's force at Ujda in a
critical position, has been withdrawn.

LATER.

There is a general feeling that the sting has
been taken out of the Moorish question by the
conciliatory tone of Germany, who, points out
that as it was Morocco and not Germany who
proposed a Conference, the latter could not
limit the discussion; and who displays a disposi-
tion to utilize the Moroccan dummy later for
the purpose of meeting the views of France.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, 30th June.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE SIR E. T. PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

XIN FOOK EXPARTEE WONG HIP TONG.

In this case Mr. R. Harding appeared for the
petitioning creditor, and applied for a receiving
order. The defendant, who had carried on
business at 269, Des Voeux Road, owed his
client \$2,000 on a promissory note. The
debtor had suspended payment, and had attempt-
ed to defeat and delay his creditors by leav-
ing the Colony.

His Lordship—How do you show that he
attempted to defeat and delay his creditors?

Mr. Harding—It is for him to show what his
intention was.

His Lordship—Did he leave the Colony since
the petition?

Mr. Harding—Certainly.

His Lordship—Then it would not be an act
of bankruptcy. The act of bankruptcy must be
committed before, so as to be a ground for the
petition. I do not see sufficient in the affidavit
at present. The second ground is that he
suspended payment?

Mr. Harding—He gave verbal notice.

His Lordship—The affidavit does not show that.

Mr. Harding—I have the petitioning creditor,
and can put him in the box.

His Lordship—I can quite understand a
petitioning creditor being put in the box to
prove what is set out in the petition but not to
supplement it.

The application was not granted.

His Lordship—If you want to have leave to
amend you can have it now.

Mr. Harding—I shall have to reserve the
petition.

AT THE CHING HOP SIEM.

In application No. 32 Mr. P. W. Goldring
appeared for the petitioning creditor, the case
being the Ching Hop firm exports Leung Sing
Wo. The petitioning creditor not being in
Court, His Lordship proceeded to application
No. 35, the Ching Hop firm exports Siemssen
& Co. and others. In this case Mr. F. B. L.
Bowley appeared for the petitioning creditors.
An interim receiving order had been granted
at a previous application, in respect of applica-
tion No. 32.

Mr. Goldring stated that though he had
appeared for the petitioning creditor in No. 32,
he appeared for the debtor in No. 35, and
opposed the receiving order.

Mr. Bowley stated that the petitioning
creditors in No. 35, for whom he appeared, were
20 in number, and their claims aggregated
\$107,264.13. The debtor firm had carried on
business at 183, Wing Lok Street. Notice had
been given of the suspension of payment of the
firm's debts, the principal partner had absented
himself from the place of business, and it
might be added, a steamer belonging to the
firm had been mortgaged for \$1,500 which

would have been fraudulent if a receiving order
had been made.

His Lordship—Are these proceedings
authorized by the principals?

Mr. Bowley—A petition can be made by a
person having knowledge of the facts.

His Lordship—It must be presented by a
creditor. Suppose the compromisers acted with-
out the knowledge of the principals? I quite
understand the position of compromisers, but
there must be some sanction from the principals.
There must be something on file to show that
the creditors authorized the petition.

Mr. Bowley produced written authority from
the principals and then said that one partner had
not been seen since the 30th June by any of his
clients who had been looking for him. He ap-
plied for a receiving order.

Mr. Goldring on behalf of the debtor opposed
this.

Mr. Bowley—You have no right to appear,
not having given me two days' notice.

Mr. Goldring—I am only objecting to the
form of the petition. The petition must be
signed by the petitioning creditors, which it is
not. The compromisers have signed this.

Mr. Bowley—The rule which my friend has
cited does not apply to proceedings of this Court.

His Lordship held that it did.

Mr. Bowley showed that four of the signatures
were those of principals, and asked leave to
amend the petition by striking out the other
sixteen names.

Mr. Goldring objected to this, saying that if
His Lordship held that the petition was bad,
re-service was necessary.

His Lordship notwithstanding Mr. Goldring's
objection allowed the amendment.

Mr. Bowley called a witness who proved, to
His Lordship's satisfaction, that the debtor had
committed acts of bankruptcy. Mr. Bowley
then again applied for a receiving order.

Mr. Goldring further objected to this on the
ground that as an interim receiving order had
been granted in No. 32, a receiving order could
only be granted in No. 32. On behalf of the
debtor, and with reference to costs, he would
state that his friend had taken wholly un-
necessary proceedings, the property being
protected by the interim receiving order.

His Lordship said it was clear there would
have to be a consolidation, and Mr. Goldring
could, when this was before the Court, proceed
with his argument in this direction. His Lord-
ship would fix a date, and then all would be
straightened out.

This was agreed to, the case being adjourned.

Mr. Goldring stated that his former client,
the petitioning creditor in No. 32, had
instructed Mr. C. E. H. Davis to appear for
him when the case came on, while he (Mr.
Goldring) would appear for the debtor.

His Lordship assented.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

Colin McCreevy, petitioning debtor, was
examined—I am assistant to Watkins, Limited
the chemists. I am indebted to the extent of
a little over a thousand dollars. I filed my
petition last year when I found I was unable
to pay my debts. Two creditors pressed
me, one being a Mr. Cramer. My salary at

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE QUESTION OF OFFICERS.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—It is with something akin to amusement, not to say regret—for it is a matter for regret when Hongkong's noble defenders fall out among themselves—that one takes up his morning paper to be confronted with such silly and childish complaints as those appearing over the *nom de plume* of "15 pounder" and others of that ilk.

That men professing to have the welfare of their country at heart, and who in their enthusiasm don the khaki and trappings of a soldier, should sink to whining in the columns of the local press, because the powers that be have thought fit to promote several of their deserving conferees, is a matter that, unless promptly checked, can only bring ridicule and discredit upon the corps.

It is generally understood that a good soldier is entirely and absolutely subservient to the ruling of his superior officer, whose mandate is law, and whose decision is unquestioned; but this is apparently not the case in the H.K.V. where the "green eyed contingent" presume to question the decisions of their officers commanding whom undoubtedly the best able to judge.

This certainly tends to substantiate the charge that more than once has been made that volunteering in Hongkong is a picnic—in short, playing at soldiers!

Let us hope that the new officers will justify their appointment, and show these whining malcontents how a defender of the empire should toe the line.—Yours faithfully,

"CROSS GUNS."

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."]

Hongkong, 30th June, 1905.

SIR,—With reference to "Maxim's" letter in your issue of yesterday saying that I only invite correspondence from old members of the Corps, as I expect the least resistance from that quarter, I may state for "Maxim's" edification that he is entirely wrong. My reason in asking for old members' opinions was that they, having been in the Corps for a longer period and having more experience, would be better able to judge. I am quite justified in expressing my view in the paper to show to the public, who are paying the expenses for the upkeep of the Corps, how commissions are granted to members. He also states that several (sic) of the old members were offered the commission but preferred to remain in their present position. I presume he means by the word "several" three or four "social" members. It is a very funny thing the majority of the old members were not asked. Why? Will "Maxim" answer this question? "Maxim" also says that he is fully confident that the Sergeant (junior), and the Gunnery referred to, when the time comes will prove themselves worthy of His Excellency's Commission, etc. I hope they will, but why were they not given an examination to prove that they are really the two most qualified men in the Corps for promotion? It appears they were taken for granted to be the right men for the two vacancies. All guess work.—Yours, etc.,

15 POUNDER.

* * * This correspondence threatens to become a *regnum ad infinitum*. We propose its discontinuance. ED.

THE INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—Possessing a fleet of steamers, lighters, etc., worth £1,000,000 (written down to a very low book value), having in hand an underwriting account of £250,000 and receiving for the past year £120,000 net earnings, the directors of this company have only been able to declare a dividend of 8 per cent. on the paid up Capital of about £250,000 (£9,558 shares subscribed and fully paid at £10 per share).

For the sake of convenience, assuming that the rate of £1 is reckoned at £10, the company's fleet being represented at £10,000,000, the underwriting account £2,000,000 and the net profits for the past year £1,200,000, or a grand total of £13,200,000, the value of the company's shares should not be worth less than £270 per share; or in other words, if the company's fleet were sold this day, the sum realized for any big steamship company having its field of operation in this part of the world would be too eager to acquire the whole of this company's property for not less than £10,000,000 together with the huge amount in hand for underwriting account and the net profits earned, the shareholders would receive a return of not less than £270 per share held by them. And yet these shares are this day quoted locally below par as a direct result (I consider) of the action of the directors in declaring a dividend of 8 per cent. per share.

Assuming again for the sake of argument that a local company with an asset worth £12,000,000 (last year's earnings not included) would the directors calmly inform the shareholders that in view of keen competition and with the object of safeguarding their interests a dividend of 8 per cent. (2s. reckoned at £10 to the pound) when their net earnings for the past year being £1,200,000 (£120,000 equivalent to 25 per cent. of their paid up capital of £900,000) could only be given? I trust not, but if they did, it would be apparent that their policy of safeguarding the shareholders' interests was a mistake.

The Indo-China Company has been in existence for a great number of years and was inaugurated when competition worthy of the name was non-existent. In consequence of the fact of the head office and the directors being thousands of miles away from the field

of operation of the company's fleet matters must, under necessity, be frequently allowed to drift, with the result that keen competition is feared by the directors.

I am of the opinion that the directors have failed in properly safeguarding the interests of the shareholders. With the company's resources the Manila and Calcutta lines should without the slightest exertion have been monopolized or at least rendered unprofitable to competitors.

The steamers are not up-to-date. It is my firm conviction that if the head office is removed to this Colony with a new directorate composed of local men (many with plenty of brains) able to defy competition, its earning power will be greatly enhanced; and the interests of shareholders better protected.

The remedy is entirely in the hands of the shareholders. By concerted action they could secure the desired change.—Yours faithfully,

A SHAREHOLDER.

CHINESE PIRATES STILL AT WORK.

We take the following from a long article on "present day piracy," by Mr. A. L. A. Ireland. "Piracy as in all other things the Chinaman is the most profound of conservatives; and nearly all pirates which have been committed in comparatively recent years in the Far East may be set down to the credit (perhaps I should say discredit) of the Chinese."

What the people of China suffer from Chinese piracy we can never fully know, but it is a matter of history that on many occasions large parts of the Chinese coast have been devastated and laid waste by Chinese pirates, and that these areas have sometimes remained uninhabited for many years owing to the fear of piratical incursions.

In Shanghai and Canton I was told by Chinese officials that river piracy was almost as common as petty larceny, and if one may judge by the cases which have come to light from time to time in Hongkong sea piracy has flourished almost down to the present day, and almost within sight of the guns of the British fleet in Hongkong Harbour.

One of the most horrible cases of piracy in recent years on the China coast occurred on the 10th of December, 1899, quite close to Hongkong. A vessel named the *Namoa* left Hongkong for Swatow with five sailors and about 200 Chinese deck passengers. When the *Namoa* was a few hours out of Hongkong she suddenly appeared on deck a large band of Chinese armed with revolvers and cutlasses. Before any resistance could be offered the pirates had gained control of the ship, the captain had been shot, the passengers locked up in their cabins, and the second officers, under threat of instant death, was piloting the ship to a spot where six junks were waiting to receive the cargo of the *Namoa*, or such part of it as the pirates wanted and the time at their disposal allowed.

After looting the ship of all that was valuable and easily transportable, the pirates left her, after throwing a bag containing \$200 down into the stockhold as a present for the Chinese fishermen who had been forced to go on with their work under threat of being thrown overboard.

The sequel to this case was rather curious. Under the English law, which, of course, regulates the judicial proceedings in Hongkong, it was found impossible to gather sufficient evidence against the *Namoa* pirates, which had been tracked down and arrested by the Hongkong police, not only to convict them, but even to place them on trial, and they were therefore liberated.

The Chinese law, however, holds under no such restrictions as those which we regard as so essential to the administration of justice, and a Chinese magistrate may not only have any man before him as a witness and subject him to torture, but he can also torture a prisoner in order to extract a confession from him. As a play in an offence for which the authorities of any nation may try suspected persons of any other nation, the Chinese pirates who attacked the *Namoa* fell first under British jurisdiction, because they were actually captured through the agency of a British police force; but on their discharge, for lack of evidence, the Chinese authorities were informed of the fact and were urged to take some steps in the matter.

The result was that the Chinese arrested about thirty persons for complicity in the *Namoa* piracy, tried them by Chinese methods, and finally beheaded them on the beach of Kowloon, on the Chinese mainland, within sight of Hongkong, in the year 1891.

THE "TIMES" ON THE SITUATION.

Count Cassini laughily waves aside the talk of peace as "premature," and adds that, if the Japanese victory has been so complete as it is represented, "the neutral Powers can scarcely wish Japan to be allowed to remain without a taste of defeat." He even alludes that in his brief Rodostrensky's disaster will prolong the contest indefinitely. Certain organs of the Continental Press, very notably amongst the French and Germans, sound the same note as Count Cassini and dwell once more in affected terror upon the dangers to civilization of the "yellow peril"—though the victory of Japan has itself been through, as a Vienna paper justly remarks, a "glorious triumph of superior civilization." Others suggest that really Japan ought to be moderate in her demands, should respect the national aspirations of her defeated foe, and, in particular, should not inflict upon him the "humiliation" of an indemnity. We do not for a moment believe that this country would be the smallest intention of taking practical action of any kind to rob Japan once again of the legitimate fruits of her campaign. We know, and all the world knows, that this country would be bound to resist by all means and to the last any effort of the sort. The pro-Russians are simply trying to get the tactics they have so often and so vainly tried before. They call upon Japan to act as they would not dream of calling upon any other Great Power to act in similar circumstances. When they charge her with aggression, they will misrepresent history which is still fresh in the minds of us all. Japan has never been the aggressor against any European Power. But it is only ten years ago that two eager European Powers combined with Russia to force her to cancel the most valuable articles of the treaty of Shimoda. It was that intervention—supported by many of the ships which she has just sent to the bottom—which by a logical series of events made the present struggle inevitable. To repeat the blunder to-day would be the best way of converting the sun "yellow peril" into a living reality. To such a scheme, as foolish as it is iniquitous, England at least will offer an uncompromising resistance.

REVIEWS.

With Russian, Japanese and Chinese, by ERNEST BRINDLEY. London: John Murray, Albemarle St., W.

Written by one of the junior war correspondents, a Shanghai reporter who went north for the *Daily Mail*, this book is dedicated to Sir Alfred Harmsworth, a casting of bread on the waters which we hope may be returned after not many days. Like some other of this season's war books, it is the result of a little seeing, some reading, and much imagining; and is readable enough for any man who may have hitherto overlooked the fact that Russia and Japan are at war. The little seeing tells us about the Manchus, and how much we may depend upon the description of an author who says that "some of the faces I saw among them were the most evil I have ever gazed upon in my life," is a question we prefer to leave open. Whether it is that a prophet has no honour in his own country, or that a connection with the *Daily Mail* demoralizes the fact remains that Mr. Brindley's high authority is not regarded on the China coast with the respect it deserves. Judged on its merits alone, without knowing the author, we should have said that this book might have been written by an intelligent *Daily Mail* reporter without leaving London.

The Wild Irishman, by T. W. H. CROSLAND. London: T. Werner Laurie, Clifford's Inn, Fleet St.

Were it not that Mr. Crosland has an objectionable habit of using his critics for libel, we might have ventured on a reference to him as "The Wild Yorkshireman." He seems to have strong anti-racial feelings, and he lets himself go when seeking expression for them. The best parts of this somewhat tedious work, however, are undoubtedly to be found in the copious quotations. Whole pages have been taken (with due acknowledgment, of course) from various writers. This is a little odd in the case of a man who complains that "the English Press is a glorious institution, and always short of both money and ideas." We are not short of ideas concerning this book, but for reasons at which we have hinted, we refrain from airing them all. We are permitted, however, to remark that we are not admirers of the ideas of Mr. Crosland. His one idea of "the wild Irishman" seems to be that he would not base had if he didn't happen to be (according to Mr. Crosland), in many cases a dirty Scotchman!

Fond Adventures, by MAURICE HEWLETT. London: Macmillan & Co. Ltd.

These tales of the youth of the world are eminently readable. Mr. Hewlett has the knack of presenting what we feel must be the correct local colour of his scenes and times, and the dramatic interest of his stories is always great. Here we have a reminder of Eozon's charm in "The Heart's Key," a rollicking Stevensonian narrative in "Brazenhead the Great," one of the rebel Cade's men of infinite resource and humour, a thrilling story of a Florentine vendetta, and in "The Love Chase," now first published, the longest and perhaps best tale of them all. There is only one Maurice Hewlett, who wrote "Forest of Love." "Fond Adventures" are up to sample.

Desert Dear, by M. B. FRASER (Mrs. FRANCIS BLUDEFIELD). London: Longmans, Green & Co., 39, Paternoster Row.

These idylls of rural Desert are really delightful reading, the country folk being drawn palpably from the life, and their humour absolutely fresh. The last tale, perhaps, of a well beloved maid who died while her faithful swain was away, the latter being "called," and guided to her grave by her spirit, is in the nature of anti-climax. "The Call of the Woods" is a story which none but educated men read in the real country will understand fully. The humour is of this sort:

"Poor Sibley" (husband of the woman speaking) "did seem to be hangin' on so long, so I axed Rector to have 'em prayed for."

"A-b-b-b. An' that did put the Lord in mind of 'em, I should think?"

"It did put the Lord in mind of 'em," agreed Mrs. Sibley with gusto. "The Lord said he warn't no good to nobody in the 'syam, an' so he wex' took."

The Brooding Wild, by RIDGWAY CULLUM. London: George Bell and Sons.

This is an extraordinarily sensational story of a mountain tragedy, or series of tragedies, in the Canadian Rockies. Two trappers, brothers, rescue a half-breed trader from a lizard. The trader covets their hoard, and robs them by the aid of a female accomplice for whom the brothers quarrel. To gain this Squaw Delilah, they fight with knives, and the younger kills the older. Realizing what he has done, he goes mad, runs a muck, and under the delusion that it is the woman he wants, allows a crazily to embrace him with fatal results. Meanwhile, the half-breed meets with his death, and other killings and burnings make a thrilling tale. The scenes and wild things are well and graphically described, by a writer who seems quite at home in the field he has chosen.

The Provincial, by LUDY HENRY FORBES. London: John Long, 13 and 14 Norris St. Haymarket.

This is a capital descriptive account of the sayings and doings of a hunting family gossip, amusing, characteristic, if only mildly exciting. A good "love interest," and nearly all dialogue, which the avid novel reader likes.

Fashions in drama change as frequently as fashion in hats. In one generation the best is all for plot and intrigue; in another for dialogue and sparkle; it has been reserved for our own more favoured day to evolve the comedy of nothing in particular. Nowadays nothing happens in a play.—The Outlook.

CHINA AND THE AMERICAN EXCLUSION TREATY.

China has been visibly agitated the last month by public discussions of the Exclusion Treaty, and an attempt has been made towards creating national resentment to the United States, and a combined boycott of American products. Meetings of guilds and chambers of commerce have endorsed this mode of bringing the American Government to terms, and for a time it really looked as though the movement might assume serious proportions. Fortunately, the arrival of our new Minister, Mr. Rockhill, at this juncture, gave him an opportunity to explain matters, which apparently has had a good effect pending the final settlement of the new treaty.

The Chinese do not seem to object to America's policy of excluding the coolie class so much as the emotions and indignities placed upon commercial men, students and others outside the restrictions of the present treaty. Mr. Rockhill has assured the Chinese that the new treaty will be more liberal in regard to these classes, and in support of the Minister's assurance the Secretary of War, Mr. Taft, comes out along exactly the lines defined by Mr. Rockhill. Mr. Taft, being the Administration's mouthpiece in the Cabinet, speaks with the authority of the President.

The whole trouble from the American standpoint lies in the fact that fraudulent certificates are issued by the Chinese authorities which give the coolie the standing of a student or merchant, which entitles him to admission. These certificates are issued by the Chinese authorities, and are intended to take the word of the Chinese official as to the standing of the holder, as they have not the machinery to undertake an investigation of all certificates.

The policy of the United States towards China has for its sole object the cultivation of closer and more cordial relations. The acquisition of territory, municipal concession, or other infringements on China's integrity, have always been absent from its diplomacy. The attitude of the United States towards China has had the lime-light of publicity thrown on it during the last year, the preservation of her neutrality and integrity being the keynote. The friendly attitude is emphasized by the recent proposition of President Roosevelt to repay to China the indemnity imposed after the Boxer troubles, if the money would be employed for educational purposes. Only the small cost of the American end of the allied expedition, amounting to about \$300,000 is to be retained. The United States stands ready to forego the further collection of the indemnity, if it will result in benefiting and uplifting the people.

Chinese sentiment is rapidly swayed and we see behind the scenes other influences at work to discredit and discourage American prestige in China. The astute Chinaman, at heart intensely commercial in his ideas, has been led astray in the present instance. It is true that a national boycott against American goods might inflict temporary losses on a few firms and steamship lines, and that other countries might well supply boycotted articles, but the Chinaman, in his eagerness to be led by our cunning detractors, has failed to consider that a boycott is like a double-edged sword—cutting both ways. While China might be able to exist without American products for a while, we are willing to hazard the conclusion that her merchants, if confronted with the loss of the American market for Chinese goods in retaliation, would soon cry enough.—Far Eastern Review.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGE AT PEKING.

THE AMERICAN NEW DROOM.

Mr. Rockhill, the new United States Minister at Peking, has indeed taken that somewhat city by storm, and the effects of his Excellency's new departure in inaugurating international social amenities in Peking will doubtless be the means of vivifying the old fossils of the Capital and making them feel a new interest in life. Mr. Rockhill has been making social calls upon all the high mandarins of Peking, such as the Grand Secretaries, the Grand Councilors, the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the various Great Bureaus, etc. By some his Excellency has been welcomed cordially and with open arms; by others with timidity and a touch of suspicion, these last because it was, perhaps, the first time in their lives that they had met a "Western" man. However, it would seem that the majority of the mandarins and high officials of Peking rather liked the idea of an exchange of social visits with the American Minister. And if his Excellency's colleagues of the Corps Diplomatique would only promptly follow his example by "going and doing likewise," the mutual knowledge and esteem which will surely arise by such social intercourse will bear more fruit in the future than all the pomp and circumstance of the past. The new demand could only be satisfied by a threat or by what is known as, "gunboat policy." Hitherto it has been the custom for Ministers of foreign countries to call only upon the Prince and Ministers of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Waijwun), and if anything happened necessitating communication with any of the other Ministries or Great Bureaus the course has been to do so through the Waijwun. Mr. Rockhill's new departure if followed up in the right way, will have been a truly revolutionary step, as a friendship struck up with the Ministers of the various Bureaus will easily enable a Foreign Representative to settle matters as a policy of mutual friendly give and take.

WHAT ARE "WORLD VALUES"?

Mr. Balfour was perhaps not far wrong when he echoed the Buddhist belief that we move in a world of illusion. It seems impossible to me more mortals to ponder a solitary sentiment. One English journal, pointing out that London was interested in the Test match than in the Battle of Tushima, says, "On the Stock Exchange and in serious circles, the great deeds in the Tushima Straits were appraised at their world value." Could we become sufficiently abstract, sufficiently aloof, should we recognize the "world value" of even the Stock Exchange? This seems to be a question for quick thinkers.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report—

On the 31st at 11.55 a.m. The barometer has risen over Japan and the E. coast of China, and fallen in S. China and Luzon.

Pressure is high to the E. of Japan, and low over S.E. China.

Gradients are slight to moderate, and moderate S.E. and E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and moderate S.W. winds over the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast—Fresh S.W. winds, weather becoming unsettled, squally, probably than or normal.

A MATTER OF SPECIALIZATION.

WE handle everything PHOTOGRAPHIC and PHOTOGRAPHIC only. Our store is the only one in the Colony devoted exclusively to this trade; our stock is the largest and by far the most complete. The Amateur's work being the only work for our dark room staff, they are therefore able to concentrate their whole attention to them, and turn out work of the best quality only.

LONG, HING & CO.

No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

[439]

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

The following correspondence on the subject of contraband of war passed between the general manager of the Shipping Federation and the Foreign Office—

Shipping Federation (Limited), St. Mary Axe, E.C., May 16.

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Foreign Office, S.W.

SIR,—I am directed to bring to your notice the grave inconvenience and expense which is resulting to British shipowners from the continued uncertainty as to whether certain articles may properly be treated as contraband by the belligerent Powers in the Far East. The owners of the steamer—inform the Shipping Federation that that vessel is now in Bombay, where she is loading "for Hongkong and (or) Shanghai and (or) Japan" a cargo which will probably consist chiefly of cotton. The crew, including two masters and three engineers, refuse to proceed, on the ground that cotton is held to be contraband of war, with the result that serious delay and expense will be caused to the ship. Other vessels have had the same experience, their crews taking advantage of the present indecision on the subject to demand to be discharged and to receive a passage home at the owner's expense together with payment of their wages until their arrival in this country.

My executive recognize the great difficulties with which the Foreign Office is confronted in dealing with this question, but I am to express the hope that it may be found possible to obtain from the Russian Government a clear pronouncement that certain articles, including cotton, which are not generally classed as contraband of war, will be excluded from the list of articles so defined by them in the regulations issued on the outbreak of the present hostilities with Japan.

I am to state, in reply, that his Majesty's Government so far back as October last drew the attention of the Russian Government to the inclusion of cotton in the list of contraband of war and urged that it should be assimilated to foodstuffs as an article exempted from war. To this representation a reply has been received from the Russian Government. The matter continues, however, to engage the very serious attention of his Majesty's Government, and in consequence of the decision, said to have been recently arrived at by the Supreme Admiralty Council at St. Petersburg of which, as yet, only a brief telegraphic summary has been received in connection with consignments of cotton on board the steamship *Adolph*, his Majesty's Government are considering whether any, and if so what, further action is desirable.

I am, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant.

F. H. VILLIERS.

The General Manager, the Shipping Federation (Limited), Exchange Chambers, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

NAVAL EXPENDITURE OF THE POWERS.

The following return, moved for by Sir Edgar Vincent, M.P., of the Naval Expenditure of this country in the years 1880, 1890, 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904, also includes the estimates in repayment of the Naval Expenditure of France, Russia, Germany, Japan, and America in the same years, has been issued as a Parliamentary paper [155].

	France.	Germany.	Japan.	Russia.	America.
1880	10,762,585	10,315,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
1890	18,415,688	17,042,700	1,000,000	10,124,493	10,124,493
1901	27,762,000	26,355,000	1,000,000	10,124,493	10,124,493
1902	30,762,000	28,355,000	1,000,000	10,124,493	10,124,493
1903	30,762,000	28,355,000	1,000,000	10,124,493	10,124,493
1904	30,762,000	28,355,000	1,000,000	10,124,493	10,124,493

The figures for France, Germany, Japan, and America are taken from the estimates of the respective countries, and are as actual expenditure not being available.

The figures for Russia are taken from the estimates of the respective countries, and are as actual expenditure not being available.

The figures for Japan are taken from the estimates of the respective countries, and are as actual expenditure not being available.



CLARETS.

	1 doz.	2 doz.	4 doz.
VIN ORDINAIRE	\$4.75	\$5.75	\$8.75
COTES	5.25	6.25	9.25
MEDOC	5.75	6.75	9.75
ST. EMILION	6.75	7.75	10.75
MARGAUX	7.00	8.00	11.00
ST. JULIEN	8.00	9.00	12.00
ST. ESTEPHE	10.50	11.50	14.50
Cos St. MICHEL	12.50	13.50	16.50
CH. LEOVILLE	13.00	14.00	17.00
CH. LAROSE	13.00	14.00	17.00

AMERICAN.

CALIFORNIA	\$4.75	\$5.75	\$8.75
ZINFANDEL	5.75	6.75	9.75

SPANISH.

VALDEPENAS	\$4.75	\$5.75	\$8.75
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H. PRICE & CO.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

[40]

CUTICURA SOAP

The World's Greatest Skin Soap.

The World's Sweetest Toilet Soap.

Sale Greater Than the World's Product of Other Skin Soaps.

Sold Wherever Civilization Has Penetrated.

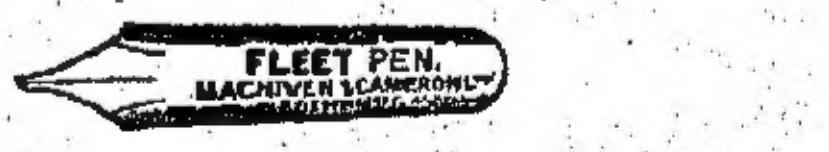
Millions of the world's best people use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing rough, chafed and sore hands, for baby rashes, itching and chafes, for annoying irritations, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, unobtrusive purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

Cuticura Soap combines delicate emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thus it combines in one soap at one price the most effective skin and complexion soap, and the purest and sweetest toilet, bath and nursery soap ever compounded.

Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Sole Importers for Hong Kong, Shanghai, Amoy, Canton, Swatow, and other ports, are Messrs. J. B. Williams & Co., Ltd., 10, Queen's Road, Central, Hong Kong.

[69-2]

COPPER-ALLOY METAL PENS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.



Will not corrode in Warm, Damp Climates.

MACINTYRE & CAMERON, LD., Edinburgh.

DR. NEWELL WILSON, DENTIST.

Latest American Methods. Reasonable Fees. No charge for examination.

Office hours 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. No. 2, PEPPER STREET (next to the General Post Office and opposite to the side entrance to the Hongkong Hotel).

Hongkong, 5th 1905.

NOTICE.
Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters THE MANAGER.
Telegraphic Address: PUNAS, Odes. A.B.O., 5th Rd. Libera.
P.O. Box, 38. Telephone No 13.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

MY interest and responsibility in the firm of H. PRICE & CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants, ceased on the 30th April. H. PRICE & CO. Hongkong, 1st July, 1905. [1572]

NOTICE.

WE beg to notify the Public that the firm of H. PRICE & CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants, 12 Queen's Road, will be carried on in the same place and manner by the new Proprietors.

H. PRICE & CO.
Wine and Spirit Merchants,
12, Queen's Road, Central.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1905. [1573]

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY admitted MR. HELLMUT SCHUMACHER as a Partner into my firm. F. BORNEMANN.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1905. [1574]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS wishing to subscribe for the next RACES will oblige by sending in their names to the undersigned. T. F. HUGHES, Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1905. [1575]

STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING.
T. C. SWABY.
BEGS to announce that he has opened an Office at 4, Queen's Road Central (1st Floor), where he will be prepared to undertake SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING work. All work will be executed promptly at Moderate Charges.

A class for instruction in PITMAN'S SHORTHAND will be held daily (except Saturdays and Sundays); fee \$10 per month. Individual tuition by arrangement.
Telephone—No. 454.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1905. [1576]

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.
PROGRAMME
OF
THE THIRD MEETING
to be held at the HAPPY VALLEY, on SATURDAY, 16th JULY, 1905.
(Weather Permitting).

1.—4 P.M.—THE "CUP" RACE.—PRESENTED BY THE CHINESE MILLS RACE. HANDICAP.—For all China Ponies. Jockeys who have won an official race in Hongkong or China 2 lbs. extra; non-winning Jockeys allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 2nd Prize: \$25.

2.—4.30 P.M.—POLO PONY SBOURY.—OFF FURLOWS ROUND POST.—For all bona-fide Polo Ponies to be passed as such by the Committee of the Club. Catch weights 12 stones. Entrance fee \$3. 1st Prize: presented by G. C. Moxon Esq. 2nd prize: \$5.

3.—5 P.M.—GYMKHANA CLUB CHALLENGER CUP.—Distance One Mile.—Value \$400. For all China Ponies. Catch weights at 10st. 5 lbs. Winners of an open race or open Griffin race 5 lbs. extra. Non-winning Subscription Griffin allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys who have won an official race in Hongkong or China 2 lbs. extra. To be run for 5 times and to be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the cup, counting 4 points for a first, 2 for a second, and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lbs. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the cup, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2 lbs. to be deducted next time he starts. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lbs. Entrance fee of \$5 to go in the purchase of a moment to the winner of each race and \$25 to second pony out of the club funds. At the conclusion of the season a cup, value \$100, will be presented to the owner of the pony obtaining the second highest number of marks.

4.—5.30 P.M.—LADIES' NOMINATION.—Different colored ribbons are put into sealed envelopes and given to the ladies. Gentlemen ride over hurdles to flag, dismount and take an envelope which will be concealed in one of three baskets of sunset, ride back over hurdle to winning post. Lady possessing corresponding colour to that in envelope carried by gentleman first past post wins. Entrance fee \$5. 1st and 2nd prizes presented by the club.

5.—6 P.M.—HURDLE RACE CHALLENGER CUP.—Value \$250.—DISTANCE ABOUT ONE MILE. For all China Ponies. Catch weights at 10st. 10 lbs. Winner of a jump race to carry 5 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have won an official race in Hongkong or China penalized 5 lbs. Non-winning jockeys allowed 5 lbs. To be run for 5 times and to be won by the pony scoring the most marks in the races for the cup, counting 4 points for a first, 2 for a second, and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lbs. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the cup, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2 lbs. to be deducted next time he starts. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lbs. Entrance fee of \$5 to go in the purchase of a moment to the winner of each race and \$25 to second pony out of the club funds. At the conclusion of the season a cup, value \$50, will be presented to the owner of the pony obtaining the second highest number of marks.

6.—6.30 P.M.—ONE MILE AND A QUARTER FLAT RACE. HANDICAP.—For all China Ponies. Jockeys who have won an official race in Hongkong or China penalized 5 lbs. Non-winning jockeys allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize: A Cup presented by W. A. Cruickshank Esq. 2nd Prize: \$25.

Entries close to the Hon. Secretary, Hongkong Gymkhana Club, on Saturday, the 8th July, at the Hongkong Club at 7 P.M. Entrance fees must accompany entry, otherwise entry will not be accepted.

Entries for events Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 must state name, colour, and height of pony, also racing colours.

Post Entries will be accepted for events Nos. 2 and 4.

Forms of Entry may be had on application to the Hon. Secretary, or at the Hongkong Club.
C. G. MACKIE,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1905. [1577]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WEBLEY & SCOTT
REVOLVER & ARMS CO., LD.

**AUTOMATIC REVOLVERS,
SPORTING GUNS, &c.**

G. REISS & CO., LD.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA & JAPAN.

12, SZECHUEN ROAD,
SHANGHAI.

1371



PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 3rd day of July, 1905, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Causeway Bay, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years. 1578

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Area in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Annual Rent.	Type of Price.
1st Lot.	Lot No. 172, New Shanghai Causeway Bay.	300' 324' 880' 1000' 1230 88 846			

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction On TUESDAY, the 4th day of July, 1905, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown No. 30 at Kowloon (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), The following FANCY COLE MATTING. Marked

Hourm 147 Coils.
753
H.M. 336
TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.
V. I. REVEDIOS,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1905. [1579]

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S.S. "AFGHAN PRINCE" FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being loaded at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th July, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 8th July, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, clated, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th July, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of lading will be countersigned by ARNOLD KARBURG & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. [1580]

FROM HAMBURG, BREMEN, ROTTERDAM, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"ALEXIA,"
Captain Sachs, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before To-day. Any Cargo impeding bar discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, clated, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th July, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE, Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. [1585]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS and **CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT** is now ready and contains—

Epitomes of the Week's News.
Leading Articles.
Where Ophir Stood.
National Compacts, Ententes, and Alliances.
Chinese in South Africa.
The Chinese Failure to Unite.
Hongkong Legislative Council.
Hongkong Sanitary Board.
Supreme Court.
Hongkong Jockey Club.
Victoria Recreation Club.
The Royal Asiatic Society.
Sir Thomas Jackson's Statue.

Companies—
S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd.
The New Amoy Dock Co., Ltd.
Newsprinters in China.
Correspondence.
Chinese v. British Justice.
The "Samson" case at Shanghai.
Singapore Chinese Joint American Boycott.
Important Shipping Proceedings.
The Currency Danger.
The Kuril Islands.
The Gleason.
Accidents.
Commercial.
Shipping.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1905. [1577]

INTIMATIONS.

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 525, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of ZETLAND LODGE will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, TO-NIGHT SATURDAY, the 1st July, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brothers are cordially invited to attend.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [1526]

LAUNCH WANTED.

WANTED to share a STEAM LAUNCH for Harbour Work. Please state terms, &c., by letter to—
"HARBOR." Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. [1556]

WATER POLO.

ENTRIES for the ANNUAL WATER POLO SHIELD COMPETITION should be sent to the undersigned at the VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB, at Kowloon, by the 15th of July.

Teams are eligible from any Club, Regiment, or Ships of the Navy. For further particulars apply to—
R. WITCHELL, Hon. Secretary,
Water Polo Association.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. [1559]

COPYING AND TRANSLATION.

COPPER-PLATE-LIKE or Print-like Copying done on parchment, paper and cloth. Ornamental Calligraphy neatly executed (any size). Manuscript Mosaic a speciality (facsimile) with extra copies if desired. Transcriptions made of documents from English, French, Spanish and Portuguese and vice versa. Manuscript Programmes, Memo, Price Lists, &c., done at short notice in tasteful designs. Tracing, Plans, colouring, &c., &c. Bottle Labels, Sign Boards, &c., executed with neatness. Accounts, Codes, &c., correctly copied. Official and legal documents engrossed and docketed with precision. A trial is solicited.

Apply to—
"ANDREW." Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1905. [1540]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCES, 1865.

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE SAM YEE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has appointed TUESDAY, the 4th day of July, 1905, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Supreme Court House, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, to settle the list of contributories of the above named Company, made out by me, pursuant to the Companies Ordinance 1865 and the rules thereunder.

J. W. LEE JONES,
Official Liquidator.
Dated the 23rd day of June, 1905. [1514]

CANTON DISTRICT.

LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 74.

Removal work at the CAMBRIDGE BEACH BARRIER, precautions to be observed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the dredger Canton River has commenced work on the Northern side of the steamer passage through the CAMBRIDGE BEACH BARRIER.

Vessels approaching the Barrier should keep a careful look out for signals and slow down at a sufficient distance to prevent their wash reaching the boat at work, and proceed dead slow until well past.

No account must a vessel pass on the Northern side of the dredger.

When a Red Flag is hoisted on a boat of any description it indicates that high explosives are on board.

When two Black Spheres are hoisted in the vicinity of the Barrier it indicates that danger would be caused to life and property by the wash of steamers.

If owing to any reason, it is unsafe for a vessel to pass the Cambridge Beach Barrier, a Red Triangular Signal, 6 feet in height, will be hoisted on the North Beach.

A vessel seeing this signal hoisted should on no account attempt to pass.

J. HOWELL MAY,
Harbour Master.
Approved,
F. J. MAYERS,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.
Canton, 27th June, 1905. [1551]

LESSONS IN FRENCH.

NEW and easy method of learning French in a few months, mainly by conversation by a Frenchman. Terms very moderate. Also Lessons in English by an English Lady, B. R.
Care of Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1905. [1223]

REWARD OF \$5,000.

OFFERED by the undersigned for the Arrest and Cooperation of any person or persons who are in the habit of SMUGGLING large quantities of Opium into this Colony.

CHIN JOO HENG CO.,
Opium Farmers.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. [1478]

SUN FAT & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.
EMBROIDERED, LACED, SLIMS, PONGERS, GRASS LINES, SEAWAYS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BLANKETS, THERMOS, LEBONY FURNITURE AND FANCY GOODS.
No. 82, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Any Order Promptly Attended To.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1905.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, from DECEMBER, 1904, with INDEX. Price \$7.50.
On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.
Hongkong 28th February, 1905.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.
SHAREHOLDERS are reminded that the FINAL CALL of \$10 per share on the new issue of Capital is due on the 30th June, 1905.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [1525]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of July, 1905, at 11.30 in the Forenoon, when the submitted Resolution which was passed at a Meeting held on 21st June, 1905, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION:
"That the Capital of the Company be increased to \$500,000 by the creation of 20,000 new shares of \$10.00 each."

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1905. [1501]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, St. George's Building, on SATURDAY, the 15th July, at 12.30 P.M. for the purpose of presenting the report of the Directors, together with a statement of accounts to 30th April, 1905, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 15th July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1905. [1542]

NOTICE.

GEO. FENWICK & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS

THIS Old Established Firm especially Caterers for Ship and Engine Repairing. The Works may be reached in 10 minutes from Bluff Pier by Ricksha or Electric Tram. Launches will call alongside vessels in the harbour flying the Call Flag E.

Telephone 142.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1905. [133]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOM with Board in Private Family.
Apply—
J. D.
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1905. [1498]

TO LET.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE with Private Family. Good locality. Hongkong.
Tennis Court.
Apply—
E. C.
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1905. [1510]

TO LET.

A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM (Bathroom) with Board for a Lady, or Married Couple preferred, in an English Family.
Apply to—
"P." Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1905. [1549]

PENSION FRANCAISE

AND RESTAURANT.
40, PORTMAN STREET,
TENUE PAR MME. I. GUIOU.

FIRST-CLASS COOKING BY A FRENCH COOK.
Terms: \$3.50 per day.
Reduced Terms for an Extended Stay.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1905. [100]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS

"GLENWOOD,"
27, CAINE ROAD.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1904. [761]

FIRST-CLASS BOARD & RESIDENCE

"BRAESIDE."

A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS

RESIDENCE standing in its own grounds, with Tennis Court, Good Dining and Reception Rooms, Large Airy and Well Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort. Fine View of the Harbour. Terms moderate.
Apply to—Mrs. F. W. WATTS,
"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road,
(late of "Tang Yuen").
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [1535]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 3, NEW PRAYA,
Kennedy Town.
Apply to—
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 28th June, 1905. [1539]

TO LET.

TOP FLOOR, No. 4, Morrison Hill Road, consisting of 2 spacious rooms, large hall, kitchen and bathroom complete.
Apply at 4, Morrison Hill Road.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. [1552]

TO LET.

A SPACIOUS APARTMENT, suitable for Offices, on the 2nd Floor above TAX CRENSHAW TAILOR.
Apply to—
TAK CHEONG.
No. 50 & 52, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. [1555]

MACAO.

TO LET, FURNISHED HOUSE at Avenida Estrada, facing the Gardens; within easy distance of the Praia and bathing beach.
Apply—
CHIEF ENGINEER,
S.S. "Hewitson."
Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. [1558]

TO LET

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of premises at present occupied by KELLY & WALSH, LD.
Apply—
KELLY & WALSH, LD.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1905. [1548]

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION "FOREST LODGE" Causeway Bay.
Apply to—
H. N. NODY.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1905. [1114]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, No. 2, SELBOURNE VILLAS (No. 19, KENNEDY ROAD, 8 Rooms, House, Servants' quarters detached. Newly renovated throughout.
Apply to—
MOK KOON-YEE,
Comptroller Office,
Batterfield & Swire.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1905. [1225]

TO LET.

NOS. 2, 5, 6, BROW TERRACE, DUNBAR HOUSE, KOWLOON, THREE NEW HOUSES, CASTLE ROAD, HONGKONG.
Apply to—
SAM WANG CO., LD.,
81, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1905. [1234]

TO LET UNFURNISHED—AT THE PEAK.

WITH Immediate Entry. LYEE MUN, BARKER ROAD, containing 2 Reception Rooms, 4 Good Bedrooms, Excellent Bathrooms and Servants' Quarters. The House is comparatively new and is in excellent repair, splendid view of the Harbour and very convenient for Tramway station at Plantation Road.
Apply to—
RUSSO-CHINESE BANK.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1905. [1130]

TO LET.

SUITABLE for Offices, TWO ROOMS in Private Building.
Apply to—
LAUTE, WEGENER & CO.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1905.

TO LET.

NO. 11, GAGE STREET, Eight Rooms, from 1st June, 1905.
Apply to—
E. A. DE CARVALHO,
14, Arbuthnot Road.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1905. [1119]

TO LET.

NO. 12, KNOTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 5th May, 1905. [1143]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

A FIVE-ROOMED BUNG

ROBINSON PIANO Co., LD.

THE PUBLIC MAY RELY
IMPLICITLY ON GETTING
FROM US

PIANOS
OF THE
HIGHEST CLASS.
EMBODYING THE VERY BEST
MUSICAL AND WEARING
QUALITIES.
AT
MODERATE
PRICES

OUR CLIENTS HAVE THE
ADVANTAGE OF OUR
30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE AS

EXPERTS
DEVOTED
EXCLUSIVELY
TO THE PIANO TRADE.

WE ARE BY FAR THE
LARGEST
IMPORTERS
AND
MANUFACTURERS
IN CHINA, AND STOCK THE
GREATEST VARIETY OF
MAKES.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1905. [1863]

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

IRON MERCHANTS.

SINGON & CO.,
Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware
Merchants. Wholesale and Retail
Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry.
Coke Importers. General Store-
keepers and Commission Agents.
35 & 37, Hing Loong Street,
(1st Street, West of Central
Market.)

PHOTOGRAPHER

M. MUMBY, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Bromide and Crayon Enlargements and
also colouring Photos and relief Photos.
Views of China and Manila. Work
done for Amateurs; 110, 84, Queen's
Road Central.

PRINTING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

Proofs read by Englishmen.

STOREKEEPERS

BISMARCK & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers,
Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-
makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to
Vessels in the Harbour

KWONG SANG & CO.,
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners,
Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineers,
Tool, Metal, Iron and Steel Merchants.
57 & 59, Connaught Road, New
Praya Central

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are
warranted to cure in either sex, all acute or
constitutional from the Discharge of Urinary
Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free
from Mercury. Established upwards of 30
years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent
Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND
COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England
[71]

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR 1905

Complete Edition \$10.00

Small 6.00

Obtainable at the Hongkong Daily Press Office
and from the Local Booksellers.

"THE EAST OF ASIA."

(Published Quarterly.)

CONTAINING Articles of Special Interest
Profusely Illustrated, descriptive of the
people, Customs, &c. of the Far East.
The kindly Press criticisms, both Continental
and American, that the production of this
Magazine has evoked is eloquent testimony of
the sterling merit of the publication.

Price \$1.50.

On Sale at "NORTH CHINA HERALD"

OFFICE, Shanghai.

MESSES KELLY & WALSH,

Hongkong,

and all leading Booksellers in the Far East.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1905.

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction,
TO-DAY (SATURDAY),
the 1st JULY, 1905, at 2.30 p.m., at his
SALES ROOMS, Queen's Road,
A Large and Varied Selection of FANCY
GOODS;

Also
A Quantity of MECHANICAL TOYS and
GAMES.
&c. &c. &c.
On View from Thursday.
Terms of Sale.—As Customary.

V. I. BEMEDIOS,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1905. [1543]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
from W. B. Dixon, Esq., to Sell by
Public Auction,

On MONDAY,
the 3rd JULY, 1905, at 2.30 p.m., within his
residence, "DUNLOP," The Peak,
SUNDY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising:—

1. GOVERNMENTAL with BEVELED
GLASS, BOOKCASES, SIDEBOARD,
TABLES, CHAIRS, WARDROBES, BED-
STEADS, CARPETS, RUGS, SUNDY
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, GLASS and
CROCKERY WARE, &c. CHEST,
AMERICAN COOKING RANGE, &c., &c.;

Also
One PIANO by Fenrick;
and
A Quantity of PLANTS in POTS.
Catalogues will be issued.

On View on and after Saturday, the 1st
July.
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1905. [1531]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSES. HUGHES & HOUGH have
received instructions to sell by Public
Auction

On FRIDAY,
the 21st day of JULY, 1905, at 3 p.m., at their
SALES ROOMS, the following
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY
situated at MOUNT KELLET in the Colony of
Hongkong, viz:—

1. All that piece or parcel of ground being
portion of the piece or parcel of ground situate
at Mount Kellott aforesaid registered in the
Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 76
abutting on the North Side thereof on a
portion of the said Rural Building Lot No. 76
described on the said Plan thereof as Lot No. 2
and measuring thereon 330 feet or thereabouts
on the South side thereof partly on Crown
Land and partly on Government pavilion and
measuring thereon 398 feet or thereabouts on
the East side thereof on Mount Kellott Road
and measuring thereon 163 feet or thereabouts
on the West side thereof on Crown Land
and measuring thereon 181 feet or thereabouts
which said piece or parcel of ground is described
on the said Sale plan as LOT No. 1 and contains
an area of 56700 square feet or thereabouts.
Apportioned Annual Crown Rent \$18.50.

AND
2. All that piece or parcel of ground being
another portion of the said Rural Building
Lot No. 76 abutting on North side thereof
partly on a portion of the said Rural
Building Lot No. 76 and partly Crown
Land and measuring thereon 240 feet
or thereabouts on the South side thereof on
other portion of the said Rural Building Lot
No. 76 described on the said Sale plan as
Lot No. 1 and measuring thereon 330 feet or
thereabouts on the East side thereof on Mount
Kellott Road and measuring thereon 189 feet or
thereabouts on the West side thereof on
Crown Land and measuring thereon 218 feet or
thereabouts which said piece or parcel of ground
is described on the said Sale plan as LOT No. 2
and contains an area of 56700 square feet or
thereabouts. Apportioned Annual Crown Rent
\$18.50.

The above two pieces or parcels of ground are
held from the Crown for the residue of a term
of seventy-five years from the 6th day of March,
1876, created by a Crown Lease of the whole of
the said Rural Building Lot No. 76 dated the
3rd day of June 1892.

A Sale plan of the said property can be
inspected at the Office of Messrs. JOHNSON,
STOKES AND MASTER and at the Auctioneers'
Office.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale
apply to
Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Vendors,
or to
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1905. [1502]

W. BREWER & CO.

AGENTS FOR

THE FAY-SHOLES TYPEWRITER



THE BEST MACHINE ON THE
MARKET.

Specially adapted for Tropical Climates.
Inter-changeable Carriage for Large Documents
(Long Carriage slightly extra cost). Universal
Key Board.

PRICE: \$200 ONLY.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1905. [1520]

RUSSIA AND CHINESE. NEUTRALITY.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE "TIMES"]

Paris, May 28th.

Last evening's Temps publishes the following
telegram from St. Petersburg:—
"At the Ministry for Foreign Affairs I am
told that the Russian armies are preparing a
movement in Mongolia, but they avoid all action
in the direction of Peking calculated to bring
about a collision with General Blau and to provoke
intervention on the part of the Powers. Russia
has resolved to extend the zone of operations
towards Mongolia solely to defend herself
against Japanese tactics in that region."

The Temps, after quoting the St. Petersburg
telegram in The Times of Saturday to the same
effect, says:—
"It is to be hoped that, as in the month of
January, the belligerents will be able, in agree-
ment with the neutrals, to prevent the complica-
tions which any operations on Chinese territory
outside Manchuria would be calculated to pro-
voke."

This evening's Temps, in a leading article on
Chinese neutrality, dwells upon the repeated
protests of Russia since January last concerning
alleged infringements of that neutrality by
Japan. It says that, China being unable to
prevent any violation of her neutrality, Russia
seems determined to take the necessary
precautions for the defence of her own rights.
Henceforth, the whole question lies in the
manner in which that decision is carried into
effect. Without anticipating serious complica-
tions, the Temps is of opinion that it is
impossible to overlook the risk of extending the
military operations to Chinese territory. The
Powers who, from the beginning, have man-
ifested their desire to prevent such an extension
will evidently do everything in their power to
avert it. The refusal of the French minister
respecting the maintenance of neutrality would
be natural and easy of accomplishment and
might be followed by an investigation on the
spot. "It is to be hoped that by means of a
diplomatic intervention China will be hindered
from taking any more part in the difference
than she has hitherto done. But simple justice
demands that this should not be effected at the
expense of one of the belligerents. And the
only means of averting the movement against
Mongolia, protected by Russia is to furnish
her with evidence that Chinese neutrality is
effectively respected in that region."

Washington, May 28.

If Russia, as we hear from London, intends
to recede from her engagement to respect the
neutrality of Mongolia, nothing is known here
officially of any such intention. It is not known
that China considers herself in more danger
than she was before. It is not known that other
Powers consider her in danger. The single fact
is evident enough—no anxiety is felt.

It is, perhaps, idle in these circumstances to
speculate as to what would happen if Russia did
announce officially that she intended to violate
this pledge also. Less importance is attached
to the matter here than in London. All eyes
are on the Strait of Korea, not on Manchuria.
It is not thought in high quarters worth while
even to consider what may happen elsewhere (ill
it is known) that everything else is in abey-
ance, including peace negotiations, which came
to a halt when it was known that Japan would
insist on an indemnity. Russia thereupon
declined to listen to anything further until the
naval and military situation should have become
clear.

St. Petersburg, 28th May.

General Mischchenko's reconnaissance into
the most fertile exploit of the war. It is
claimed that he inflicted enormous damage and
brought back invaluable information, but that
he himself was nearly cut off and escaped, thanks
to a desperate charge through the Japanese
infantry.

It is difficult to reconcile this account sent by
the correspondent of the Russ with the official
account reporting that he brought back several
hundred Japanese prisoners; but the interesting
point about General Mischchenko's raid is that
it was apparently undertaken through what the
Russian claim by virtue of their own latest
delimitation to be Mongolian territory. It is
suggested that General Mischchenko's raid is
closely related with the Russian threat to in-
vade Mongolia, and in support of this contention
it is pointed out that General Linewich's
report about General Mischchenko was delayed
here for two days till the Foreign Minister
publicly to state Russia's intention of trans-
ferring operations to Mongolia. But if these
operations are to be merely of the nature of
General Mischchenko's reconnaissance, why, it
may be asked, does Russia deliberately invite
the suspicion of designs upon the integrity of
China?

THE NECESSITY

brushing the teeth morning and evening
becomes a pleasure if you use

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC Tooth Powder

with its delicate perfume and agreeable taste.

It preserves the teeth by thorough
and antiseptic cleansing, and also
gives them the requisite polish
without injuring the enamel.

Calvert's Prickly-heat Soap

is very serviceable in hot climates as
a preventive of prickly-heat and
irritation of the skin. It is pleasantly
perfumed and contains 10% Crystal
Carbolic.

These articles can be readily obtained from
most Chemists and Storekeepers.

F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester,
ENGLAND.

MAKES THE SKIN

AS SOFT AS

VELVET

BEETHAM'S

ROUSHNESS,

IRRITATION, TAN, AND

KEEPS THE SKIN

SOFT, SMOOTH, AND WHITE

ALL THE YEAR ROUND

DELICIOUSLY COOLING & REFRESHING

During the summer

Bottles 1/6, 1/9, and 2/6 each.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham.

287

From a purely military point of view the
results of General Mischchenko's reconnaissance
must be regarded as unsatisfactory, since ap-
parently the raid is not to be followed by an
immediate offensive, and the Japanese will thus
be allowed time in which to redistribute their
forces.

St. Petersburg, May 29.
The Foreign Office through its accredited
mouthpiece assures us that Russia does not
contemplate any action whatever of the
status quo in China in connexion with the
formal notification given to Peking that the
Russian forces would undertake operations in
Mongolia. The Foreign Office declares that
the operations will be of a purely defensive
character, such as may be called for by the
agencies of Japanese strategy. The sincerity
of the Russian Foreign Office in this matter
need not be questioned; but, it may be asked,
why does Russian diplomacy strive to sanction
a policy which may lead Russia into another
territorial adventure involving international
complications?

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth say in their weekly
share report dated Hongkong, 30th June, 1905.
The prevailing feature of the market continues
to be a tendency to further weakness, and with
a very few exceptions we have to quote lower
rates when any changes have been made. The
settlements yesterday were put through, but
brought out several defaulters, whose losses had
to be borne in some cases by their brokers and
in others by their principals. On the whole it can
only be termed an unsatisfactory settlement,
although it is likely to clear the air to some
extent.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have
further improved to \$820 without any sales to
report, the rate rose quickly and the market
closes with buyers and no sellers, the higher
rate not tempting holders to part. National
remain unchanged and without business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Union have a led
side by with small sales at that rate. Canton
probable small sales at \$885, closing with
business in request at \$317 without sales.
China Traders have further improved and
been placed as high as \$75, the market closing
steady at that rate. Yangtzes and North
Chinas remain unchanged and without
business.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong have been
placed at \$324, while Chinas continue without
sales at \$37.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao
have again changed hands at \$27, but close
with sellers at that rate. Indos under set-
tlement influences have suffered a further decline
and sales have been effected during the week
at \$97 and \$96; market closing steady at the
latter rate.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars remain more or
less neglected with a few shares obtainable at
\$214. Luzons have ruled quiet with sellers and
no sales to report.

MINING.—Rauhs have been placed at \$6 and
more are wanted at that rate. Carbonaceous
unchanged and without business.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hong-
kong and Whampoa Docks have somewhat
recovered, sales having been made at \$192, \$ 93
and \$194, closing with further buyers at the last
rate. Kowloon Wharves have stood up a
bit and shares on offer last week at \$95 have
been withdrawn, while a small demand at that
rate remains unsatisfied at time of closing.
Farman have further declined to \$140 ex-
div, but close with buyers in Shanghai at that
rate. Amoy Docks unchanged and without
business.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hong-
kong Lands, in the early part of the week,
declined to \$117 and later to \$115 with sellers;
at time of closing, however, the market appears
steadier with probable buyers at \$114 to \$114 1/2.
Hotels are quoted lower at \$142 sellers without
business. Humphreys have been placed at \$123,
and Kowloon lands at \$49.

COTTON MILLS.—Ewos have been dealt in
to a limited extent at \$14, and at \$38 locally,
the market closing with buyers at \$14. 4
other quotations under the heading are taken
from Shanghai advices.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Bo's Asbestos are still
enquired for at \$5.50 without bringing any
shares in the market. Green Islands have been
placed at \$163 for now and \$267 for old shares,
and Watsons at \$124. Gas Shares have im-
proved to \$170 ex div. with buyers. Stern
Waterboats have fallen to \$16.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY MAJOR GENERAL WILLIESS HATTON, G.B.,
Commanding the Troops in South China.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1905.
Divine Service.—No. 140. Divine Service
will be conducted on Sunday as follows:—

Denomi- nation	Troops at Where held	Hour	To Officiate
Ch. of England	Victoria Cathedral	8.30 a.m.	Chaplain.
Ch. of Engd.	Mount Austin	11.15 a.m.	Chaplain.
Ch. of Engd.	Lyemum	Under Order.	Ser. Officer.
Ch. of Engd.	Stones	Under Order.	Ser. Officer.
Ch. of Engd.	Stn. Res.	Under Order.	Ser. Officer.
Ch. of Engd.	Victoria Union Ch.	11 a.m.	Off. Clerg.
Wesleyan	Victoria	10.15 a.m.	Off. Clerg.
Wesleyan	Lyemum	9 a.m.	Arrangement to be made by Ser. Officer.
Roman Catholic	Victoria	9 a.m.	Off. Clerg.
Roman Catholic	Kowloon	7.30 a.m.	Off. Clerg.

Launch will leave A. S. C. Pier for Lyemum
at 7.45 a.m.

Detail.—No. 141. Detail of officers for the
ensuing week. Victoria (a) Prison Visitor,
Major H. J. Fisher, Royal Garrison Artillery.
(b) Field Officer of the week, Captain G.
Elwood, 2nd Royal West Kent Regt. Next
for Duty, Captain F. Warren, Royal Garrison
Artillery. (c) Subaltern Officer of the week.
An Officer, 2nd Royal West Kent Regt. Next
for Duty, an Officer, 2nd Royal West Kent
Regt. Kowloon. (d) Field Officer of the week,
Major H. P. E. Parker, 12th Baluchis. Next
for Duty, Captain J. H. G. Adamson,
11th Infantry. (e) Subaltern Officer of the
week. An Officer, 12th Baluchis. Next for
Duty, an Officer, 12th Baluchis.
Leave.—No. 142. Leave of absence on
private affairs to the neighbouring countries
has been granted to Lieut. W. F. Lumsden,
Royal Garrison Artillery, from 5th July to 6th
September 1905.

R. J. Ross, Major,
D.A.Q.M.G.
The Band of the 12th Baluchis will play on
the New Parade Ground on Monday next, 3rd
proximo, from 5 to 6.30 p.m.

MEXICAN

ARE YOU A DISCERNING SMOKER?

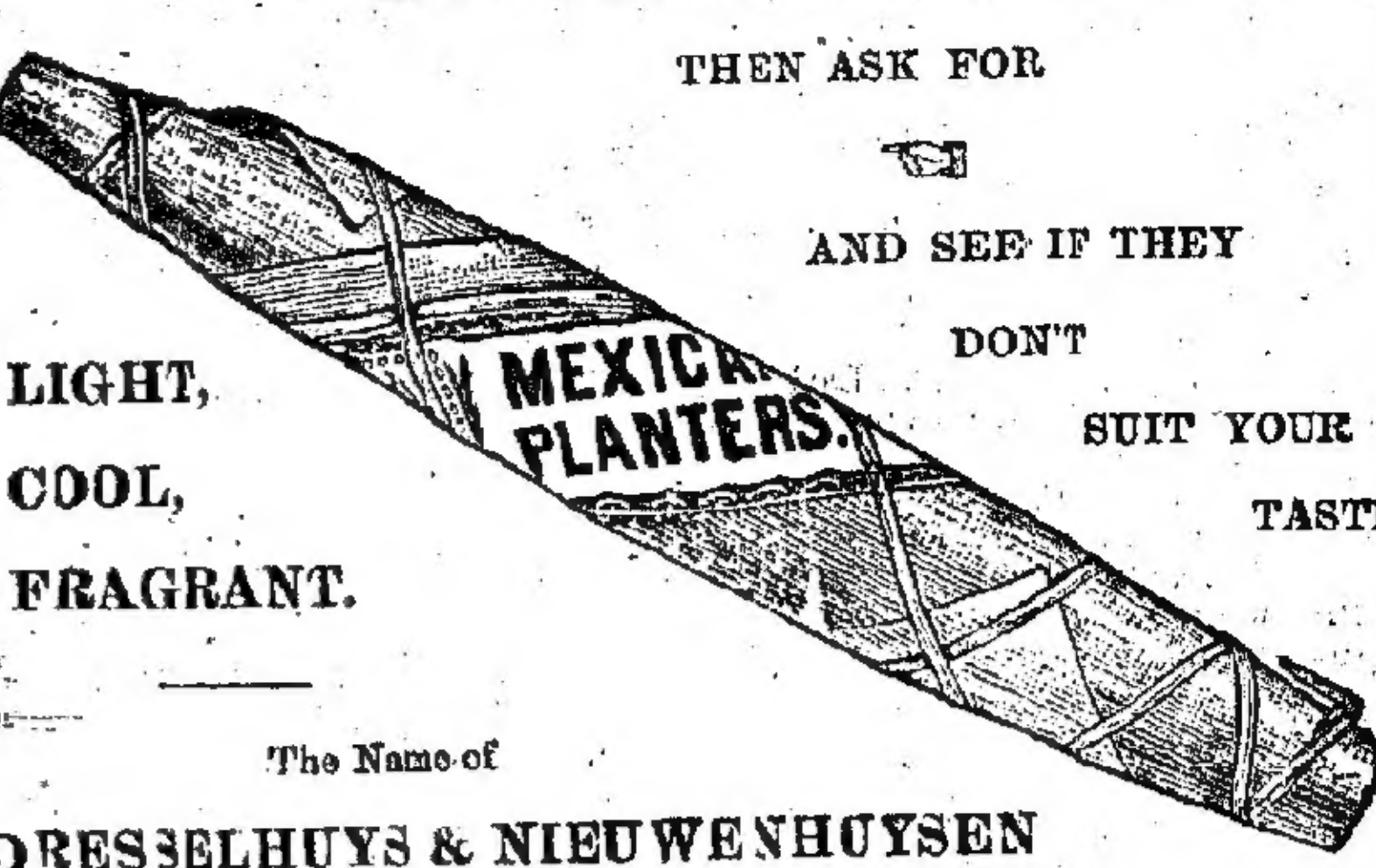
THEN ASK FOR

AND SEE IF THEY

DON'T

SUIT YOUR

TASTE



The Name of

DRESSSELHUY & NIEUWENHOUSEN

on every Box is a Guarantee for a Reliable Smoke.

SOLE IMPORTERS—

THE HOLLAND-CHINA TRADING CO.,

SHANGHAI AND HONGKONG.

FOR SALE AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS.

PLANTERS

GREGOR & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1st FLOOR.

WE ARE ISSUING FROM TO-DAY

DISCOUNT TICKETS.

ENTITLING THE HOLDER TO A

DISCOUNT OF 10 PER CENT.

On all purchases made by him at our office within a period of

12 MONTHS from date of issue.

PRICE \$10.00 EACH

GREGOR & CO.

34, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

The ORIGINAL remedy that "kills the Dandruff Germ."

GOING! GOING!! GONE!!!



HERPICIDE WILL SAVE IT. HERPICIDE WILL SAVE IT. THE LATE FOR HERPICIDE.
THE LADIES OBJECT
to a penny and sticky hair dressing, or one that
is full of sedimentary chemicals intended to dye
the hair. The married preference for a dainty
dressing, particularly one that overcomes exces-
sive dandruff and leaves the hair light and tidy, is
ing strong, \$1.00.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,—HONGKONG, SPECIAL AGENTS.

Applications at prominent hair-dress shops

1106-2

THE CIGARETTES OF THE FUTURE.

ONCE SMOKED ALWAYS SMOKED.

E. D. PROTOPAPAS & CO.

ALEXANDRIA & CAIRO, EGYPT.

FINEST EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG

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TRADE MARK.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG

1569] KRUSE & CO., CONNAUGHT HOUSE

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY,
A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL.BY
CHARLES J. H. HALCOMBE,
HON. MEMBER OF CHINA REFORM PARTY.
Author of "The Mystic Flower Land,"
"Travels in the Transvaal," &c., &c.

(Continued from last Saturday)

They now arrived at their destination; and after receiving on bended knees his aged father's blessing—Cheng retraced his steps, and, arriving home, at once prepared for a nap at the temple, since he had not attended with the family on the previous night to perform the customary New Year ceremonies, having stayed indoors with his father and helped him to entertain a party of relations and friends. Being anxious to make up for these shortcomings, Mr. Hung had already gone to "joss" for it was nearly twelve o'clock, so taking with him a packet of sacrificial candles, two shaves of joss-sticks and some silver paper folded to represent shoes of Sycee—these things being carried by a male attendant—our young friend proceeded on his way.

The city temple stood on the western side of a large square which during the morning was used as the market place and was overlooked from the side windows of the apartments used by the ladies of Mr. Hung Feng's family. This ancient though well-preserved fane, which had been built in the Sung dynasty (A.D. 1125-1225), was partly enclosed by a high iron railing with broad gates, which were seldom closed. On the inside of the outer entrance, flanking a walk of tessellated pavement, stood two square granite pedestals, each surmounted by a statue of a lion, and each holding in its right talon a small, ornate, gilded, and enameled vase. Beyond these a broad flight of stone steps, stretching across the entire frontage of the building, led to a terrace sheltered by overhanging eaves which were supported by beautifully sculptured pillars of aged, stained marble; while the gracefully carved roof was ornamented with blue and white porcelain tiles and coloured stucco-work depicting long-tailed dragons, griffins, and other mythological monsters. Two large folding doors, painted vermilion and embellished with various paintings of cloud-enthroned deities, gave entrance to the central chamber of the shrine. This was oblong in shape and the walls were richly gilded and decorated with artistic panels and mouldings chiefly in alto-relievo. Four deities presided over the sanctuary: Tin Hoon, the Goddess of Heaven, Kwang Tai, the God of War, Man Chong, the God of Literature, and Kwan Yam, the Goddess of Mercy; these being impersonated by huge bronze images which sat solemnly facing one another, two on either side; and at the foot of each was an incense burner, a pot in which to place joss-sticks and a table for votive offerings. In the centre of the chamber and facing the entrance, stood a high altar, covered with embroidered cloth, upon which were several small idols representing the chief tutelary spirits of the city, also some vessels and candlesticks of gold and silver. The rear of the temple was a small, two-angled courtyard in which were the private rooms of the residential priests who passed their solitary frugal lives in strict sobriety and celibacy, but were always ready to oblige any feeble wayfarer, or invoke a blessing for any poor sorrowing soul.

As Cheng approached the temple, some neatly-dressed labouring coolies who had been praying and were now sitting upon the well-worn steps, and conversing, got up and, standing aside, let him to pass, respectfully saluting him. Responding kindly and with great politeness, he gave each man a silver piece and passed on into the building, which was comparatively deserted. Only a subdued light fell upon the grim, immovable images and their gorgeous surroundings—shades which vaporous clouds of incense curled in narrow bands; and a priest, slowly flitting about in the shadowy gloom, his grey vestments being all in keeping with, and adding to, the solemnity of the scene.

The young student was most devout in his prayers, and prostrated himself several times before each god, kneeling and bowing until his forehead touched the inlaid pavement. After rendering thanks and homage to heaven for its bountiful blessings during the past year, and supplicating a continuance of them in the future, he humbled himself before the God of Literature and beseeched him for having prospered him in his last examination and petitioned him for further intelligence for the approaching one. Having placed several smouldering joss-sticks in the proper receptacles for them and also fixed and lighted sacrificial candles upon the tables— which his parents had already supplied with sucking pigs roasted whole, and rice, fruit, tea, and wine—he knelt and bowed before the large altar at which he made a burnt-offering of silver-paper, thus sending a large gratuity to the heavenly hosts who, he believed, were according to him. Then he paid his respects to the officiating priest, and before leaving gave a donation towards the maintenance of that time-hallowed shrine which was endeared to him by all the ties a Chinaman holds most dear; for upon its sacred floors generations and generations of his sainted ancestors had knelt their heads in prayer, and there his own beloved father had worshipped as a child.

He was proceeding down the steps of the temple towards the entrance, when his attention was attracted by a young girl who was kneeling before the central altar. He was at once struck with her singular beauty, and—although too studious to be often prepossessed in favour of the gentler sex—he involuntarily paused and, standing within the shadow of a large pillar, intently regarded her, as if he were spell-bound with admiration. The young lady in question was richly apparelled, and, by the cast of her features, was evidently of northern descent; for her nose was small and aquiline, her face full and very fair, and her eyes unusually large and luminous. She was praying earnestly, and for some time seemed quite unconscious that her every movement was watched by a handsome young Southerner whose earnest eyes were almost if not quite, as he expressed it, hers. She happened, however, to unexpectedly turn her gaze in his direction and their eyes met. With a deep blush, she at once rose to her feet and, walking a few steps in an opposite direction, suddenly disappeared.

Cheng seemed so enchanted with this strange damsel that, contrary to his usual discreet and highly dignified demeanour, he hurriedly walked towards the side entrance by which she had left. To his surprise and dismay he could see nothing of her, and the narrow road-way was quite deserted. (This being his first infatuation, he felt a desire to confide his feelings and the story of his adventure to someone whom he could trust, so he resolved to seek his sister Loh-hwa, as she was always kind and sympathetic; and with this intention he hastened out of the temple. Shortly afterwards he overtook his father—who had passed out by another door—and, while they walked home, repeated to him the conversation he had had with his tutor, but said nothing about the *recontre*.

Mr. Hung seemed very pleased with the advice, and determined to act upon it.

CHAPTER VI.—THE MYSTERIOUS LADY.

Immediately on his return home, Cheng went in search of his sister. Having arrived at the entrance to the ladies' garden, he sent a message by a maid asking Loh-hwa whether she would grant him a private interview. The woman soon returned with a satisfactory reply and led him along a winding path to a small grass-plot where all the ladies were sitting together in the moonlight. Mrs. Hung was engaged in a game of dominoes with Ah-choi, Loh-hwa was playing the guitar and accompanying it with her soft sweet voice, and their attendants were sitting or standing near them. As in customary during all festive occasions in "Far Cathay," each lady was holding the small cross of dried mutton seeds which, however, did not prevent them from keeping up an animated conversation.

The young man paused for a few moments in happy contemplation of the scene before him, which appealed strongly to his cultivated and naturally artistic taste, being a refined and unique picture of peaceful homelife in a united and prosperous family. In the foreground of the scene was the green lawn and the group of fair women with the pale moonlight shimmering upon their dark glossy hair and costly robes of embroidered satin and silk. On either side of them stretched the garden with their small mirror-like lakes and tributary streams which revealed fantastic bridges and meandered through shady valleys and round rock-work hills crowned by miniature pagodas or avenues of dwarfed trees and flowery hedges, and in the background, glimpses of feathery bamboo, delicate ferns, and broad-leaved palms, gently swaying in the night-wind, were gracefully thrown into picturesque prominence by a fairy-like arch of silvery glittering water ejected by twin fountains which made sweet noiseful music that enhanced the solitude of night. And in the near distance, outlined against the clear sky, was the quiet and venerable roof of the city temple rising from a mass of variegated foliage which was further relieved at intervals by other pieces of curious architecture.

Seeing her brother approaching, Loh-hwa got up and, greeting him affectionately, led the way to a marble seat placed beneath a leafy arbour that was situated in a secluded part of the grounds. Then sitting down beside him, she listened intently while he unburdened himself of his secret; with which the reader is already acquainted. He waxed eloquent upon the almost ethereal beauty of the young girl he had seen in the temple and concluded by telling her how she seemed to suddenly vanish from his sight.

"Ah," said Loh-hwa solemnly; "as he passed, 'You say she was dressed in very pale-blue silk. Was she tall?'"

"Yes," he replied quickly; "I forget to mention that she was much taller than the generality of her sex, and—"

Here Loh-hwa interrupted him by half-mechanically ejaculating the word *ku-tai-jin* in an awed voice.

"What do you mean, dear?" he asked somewhat sharply.

"Mean?" she reiterated significantly, "I mean, my dear brother, that you have had a lucky escape, for that lovely creature was evidently a fox-elf."

"Whatever makes you think so?" he asked with some consternation.

"Because you say that she was tall and dressed in light-coloured clothing, and that she disappeared suddenly. I suppose you were too faint-hearted and reckless to realise the imminent danger which threatened you, and had it not been for the strong counteracting influence of the subtle essence which you inhaled from the temple, I tremble to think what might have been your fate; for I could name several instances when men have been victimised and killed by the diabolical art of the fox-elf."

For example, towards the close of a summer's day, a few years ago, a young man was walking through the fields near his native village, which was situated in the province of Fukien, when he beheld at some little distance ahead of him a youthful damsel who kept furtively glancing behind her and quickening her pace. Feeling curious to find out who she was—especially as her clothing was of the costliest and most gorgeous kind—he followed her, and at length got sufficiently close to ascertain that she was a young girl of more than earthly beauty. Directly his gaze fell upon her fair face he became quite enchanted and lost all reason. He followed her, and, although she walked so fast that he had great difficulty in keeping up with her, wherever she went he followed. At length, however, they neared a large forest on the borders of which this strange girl walked for him to approach her, a sweet smile illumined her face.

"It was now evening, and a wood-cutter, who was on his way home, saw the young couple standing together with the warm, golden light of sunset streaming upon them and revealing the magnificent robes and marvellous beauty of the female; and as the night advanced, he saw them disappear into the deepening gloom of the forest. The mysterious girl was never seen again, but some days afterwards the young man's lifeless body was found lying at the foot of a large, hollow oak tree."

"So you see, dear Cheng, the most captivating damsels are sometimes the most to be dreaded."

He was about to make some remark, when Ah-choi emerged from a tree-lined pathway, accompanied by an *amah*. For reasons only known to herself she always endeavoured to prevent the brother and sister being together, and, when they were seldom left alone for long. Smiling complacently, she expressed a hope that she was not interrupting and, dismounting her attendant, seated herself beside Loh-hwa, who appealed to her for corroboration of the fox story.

"Yes, my dear, it is quite true," she replied seriously, "and I will tell you of a similar case which happened within my memory. When I was in Changhai, I heard of the strange death of a young man who lived in a village situated some miles up the Huang-pu river. It appeared that one evening when he was walking home, he was suddenly stopped by a tall woman whom he could not see distinctly as it was getting dark and she kept some distance behind him. Being curious to learn who this remarkable individual was, he stopped and waited for her to pass. When she drew near he was astonished to find that she was a lovely and richly apparelled girl with moon-like eyes, angelic form and golden-lily feet; and as she passed she smiled sweetly at him, and he felt as if he were under a spell. He followed her, and, although she walked so fast that he had great difficulty in keeping up with her, wherever she went he followed. At length, however, they neared a large forest on the borders of which this strange girl walked for him to approach her, a sweet smile illumined her face."

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after some consideration and maidenly hesitation, consented, on condition that the marriage was kept a secret from her family, as they wished her to remain single. He readily agreed, and the nuptial cords were duly tied, and all went well for a month or two. At the end of that time the husband—who had always been strong and healthy—gradually grew thinner and weaker. Moreover, he was troubled because his beautiful bride invariably persisted in leaving the house before sunrise and remaining away until after the sun had set; and when he asked her the reason of this, she always made the excuse that her mother was very old and an invalid and in consequence required her constant care and attendance throughout the daytime. When he asked to be allowed to see this afflicted parent, he was curtly reminded of his promise; but at length he grew suspicious and one day insisted upon seeing her, particularly as she caused him so much anxiety and inconvenience; for his home was neglected and rendered miserable through his wife being constantly absent when he should have been attending to domestic affairs. So it was arranged that he should accompany her on the morrow. Next day the journey was postponed under some cunning pretext; the day after he was well, and from that time forth he rapidly declined, withering away until one morning he was found dead in his bed. Before sunrise his comely wife had been seen to leave the house as usual, but she never returned again; for in reality she was a fox-elf who had absorbed the poor man's strength, and thus perfected her own constitution by robbing him of his life and causing his demise.

"It certainly behoves young men to be careful," added Ah-choi, looking at Cheng, who, although he fully credited these tales—was not in the least convinced that there was anything vulgar or uncanny about his fair betrothed. He secretly resolved to try and see her again and if possible find out who she really was.

He now accompanied the two ladies back to the central part of the grounds where they found Mr. and Mrs. Hung engaged in earnest conversation. At the request of her brother, Loh-hwa played and sang some quaint old songs; for he was of a romantic turn of mind and the tranquil splendour of the night seemed all in keeping with his meditative mood. Thus closed one of these calm and happy evenings which, in after years, he was destined to recall and dwell upon with sweet though sad reverence, and, again, for these were the rosy halcyon days of irresponsible youth, when the world and its vanities loomed ahead amidst the mystic grandeur and sublimity of hope and imagination.

Life is the same to all peoples: the past is a picture composed of many pigments which, as time goes on, grow brighter and more advanced in years; but a picture whose imperfections grow more glaring when viewed by the sober light of age; while the future is a glittering pathway of promise, which seems—like the moon's reflection upon the sea—to broaden into greater glory as it stretches ahead, whereas, in reality, it only begins and ends in a wilderness of trackless woe.

For some days Cheng religiously frequented the temple, and, during his visits, he caught a glimpse of the mysterious lady; but his quest was in vain, and at length he abandoned it in despair, half believing that what his sister had surmised about the fox-elf was true.

His favourite walk was upon the city walls, and one afternoon, while there, he passed a sedan-chair which was placed upon the ground—perhaps by two *amahs* who stood on either side of it. The brief and unobtrusive glance he obtained through the gauze-covered side-window of the conveyance convinced him that the occupant was none other than the lady he sought; so, walking on for some distance, he leaned over the parapet, keeping one eye on the chair and the other on the surrounding landscape of which he had a splendid view.

Directly beneath him, on the outside of the high, lichen-clad walls, a narrow road skirted the most for some distance and, then, struck through a small wood and across a stretch of marshy country that was intersected from east to west by a picturesque stream which wound its way, like a silver ribbon, and the base of a jagged-crowned hill, through fields of paddy and avenues of hawthorn and chestnut trees, being here and there spanned by a fantastic bridge or lost behind some leafy eminence, until, narrowing into a mere thread, it entirely disappeared. In the dim distance, beyond the green waves of undulating country—where the cultivated artistic roof of many ancient offices peeped from among the bright foliage of clustering trees and clumps of graceful bamboos—a purple-hued range of hills formed an imposing and romantic background to the charmingly rustic scene.

At length the chair proceeded on its way, accompanied by the female attendants; so Cheng turned back and followed it, taking care to keep at a respectable distance behind lest he should betray his indiscretions. After leaving the wall by a steep circuitous route, it passed into one of the main thoroughfares, and, when the centre of the city was reached, crossed the market-place and turned into a narrow alley-way beside the temple. Cheng quickened his steps, not wishing to lose sight of his quarry, and just arrived at the corner of the passage in time to see the rear-shaft coolie and the *amahs* disappear through a door which communicated with the back premises of the Yamen. Casting an exploring gaze around, he espied a small latticed window, he opened a small lattice window, and, looking out, he saw a young man who was sitting at a table and writing. He was dressed in a simple and unassuming manner, but the former was closed, and he turned away in rather a perplexed and disconsolate frame of mind, wondering what relationship existed between this fair damsel and the old Taoist; whether she was a wife or a daughter.

This time he kept his own counsel and did not say anything to his sister, and that night, at about nine o'clock, he went round to the temple, but not seeing anyone there left by the side-door leading into the alley-way which was quite deserted. He was now at the back of the Yamen, and, on looking up towards the lattice window, already mentioned, his attention was attracted by the dulcet music of a moon-guitar, and a soft voice singing an old ballad of the Tang dynasty, known as "Muk Lan's Parting," which has fourteen verses, commencing thus:—

"Chick, chick, and over again chick, chick; Muk Lan sits at her door and weaves; Not heard is the loom or shuttle's sound, Only is heard the sigh she heaves."

For some time he listened entranced, standing there in the full light of the moon with his face upturned, when suddenly the music ceased and the face that haunted him appeared at the window. He was at once seen, and for a moment or two their eyes met and both seemed too surprised and embarrassed to move. Then bowing low—as if in apology for the intrusion—he turned away, and the sound of the lattice being sharply closed made him feel that he had been eavesdropping; and as the blood mounted to his face he vowed

"The Yach-chen, or moon-guitar, consists of a circular sound-board with a short neck upon which are numerous frets to guide the fingering. There are four strings of silk, and the instrument is played with the nail or a plectrum which is held in the right hand."

"They place the small, hard seed in the mouth, then gently pluck it with their teeth, and, apart from the use of the shell with their tongue, a difficult accomplishment which is only acquired by long practice."

that he would never make such an use of himself again. Nevertheless he was obliged to secretly acknowledge that he was deeply smitten and, during the pleasant afternoon strolls upon the city walls, he saw his lady-love's sedan-chair coming in the distance, his heart was wont to throb violently, and while it passed his eyes were always fixed upon it, and the *amahs*, who accompanied the conveyance, soon noticed it, and, indeed, the young lady herself would have been very blind had she not done so too. However, he could never sum up courage to hazard more than a passing glance at her through the curtained window of the chair, but that was sufficiently gratifying to make him watchful and expectant when passing that way; and in time, if she did not take her usual ride, he was disappointed, and went home feeling quite sorrowful.

The young lady always sat bolt upright in her carriage and never seemed to look either to the right or the left, yet once or twice Cheng fancied that she was doing her utmost to conceal a smile or a shame-face, but her fun was truly raised as a screen, so he guessed that she laughed behind it. On these rare occasions he felt highly elated, though this was the limit of their acquaintance, and likely to remain so, but one afternoon all the seeming innocence on the lady's part was more than compensated for by her bestowing upon him a most amiable and winning smile, which, of course, was not seen by her attendants. The chair had just passed, leaving our young friend in the first transport of joy, when he espied something white and filmy lying upon the ground a short distance ahead. Hurrying forward and eagerly picking it up, he discovered that it was one of the daintiest handkerchiefs imaginable, being made of fine pale-blue silk bordered with gossamer lace and bearing in one corner the name Ah Leen deftly worked with crimson silk. This prize—which he flattered himself had been intentionally dropped, and to which a delicate perfume clung—was consigned to a silver casket at last kept as a cherished memento; for he was soon leaving his native place for Canton, where he hoped to gain the second degree of Chia-jin. Having thus learned his lady-love's Christian name, enabled him to ascertain that she was not one of the Taoist's wives, as he had feared, but his only daughter. This was highly gratifying to his tender passion; but strange to say, after that incident she seemed to avoid seeing him and seldom went on the city walls, which circumstances he ascribed to her maidenly shame at having betrayed her sympathy and fellow-feeling for him.

(To be continued.)

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